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The TOBACCO SITUATION

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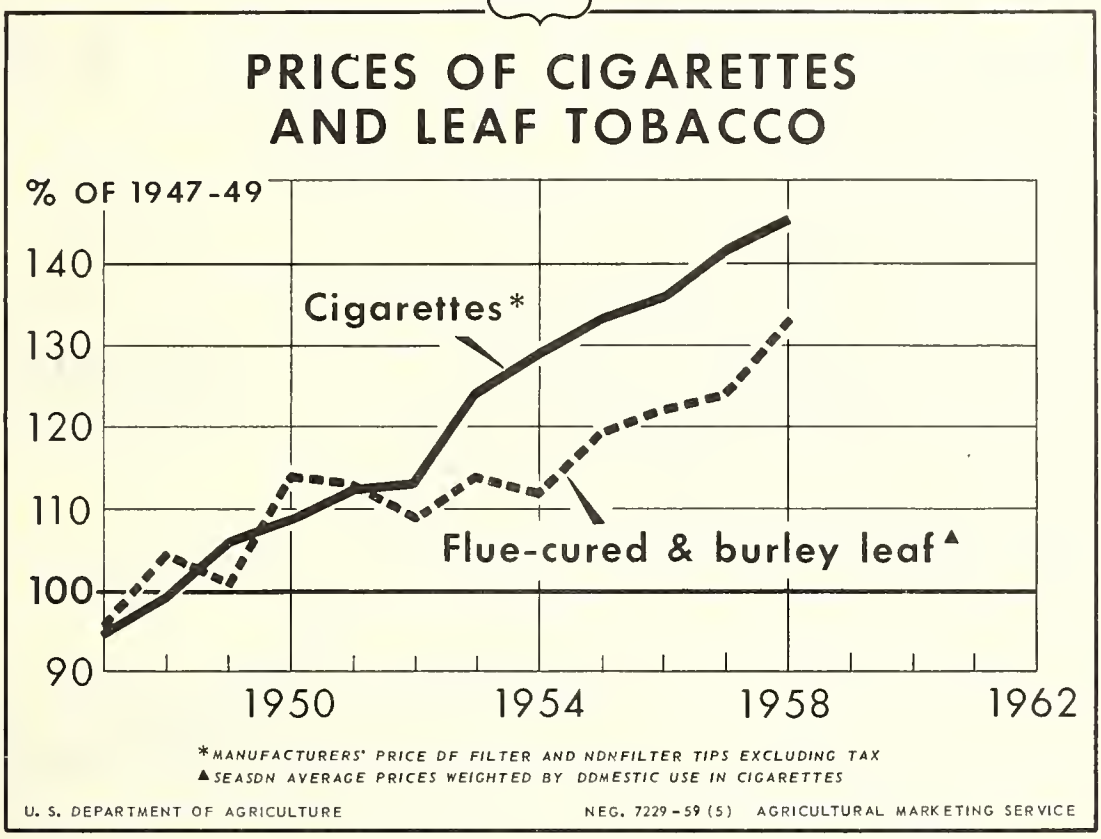


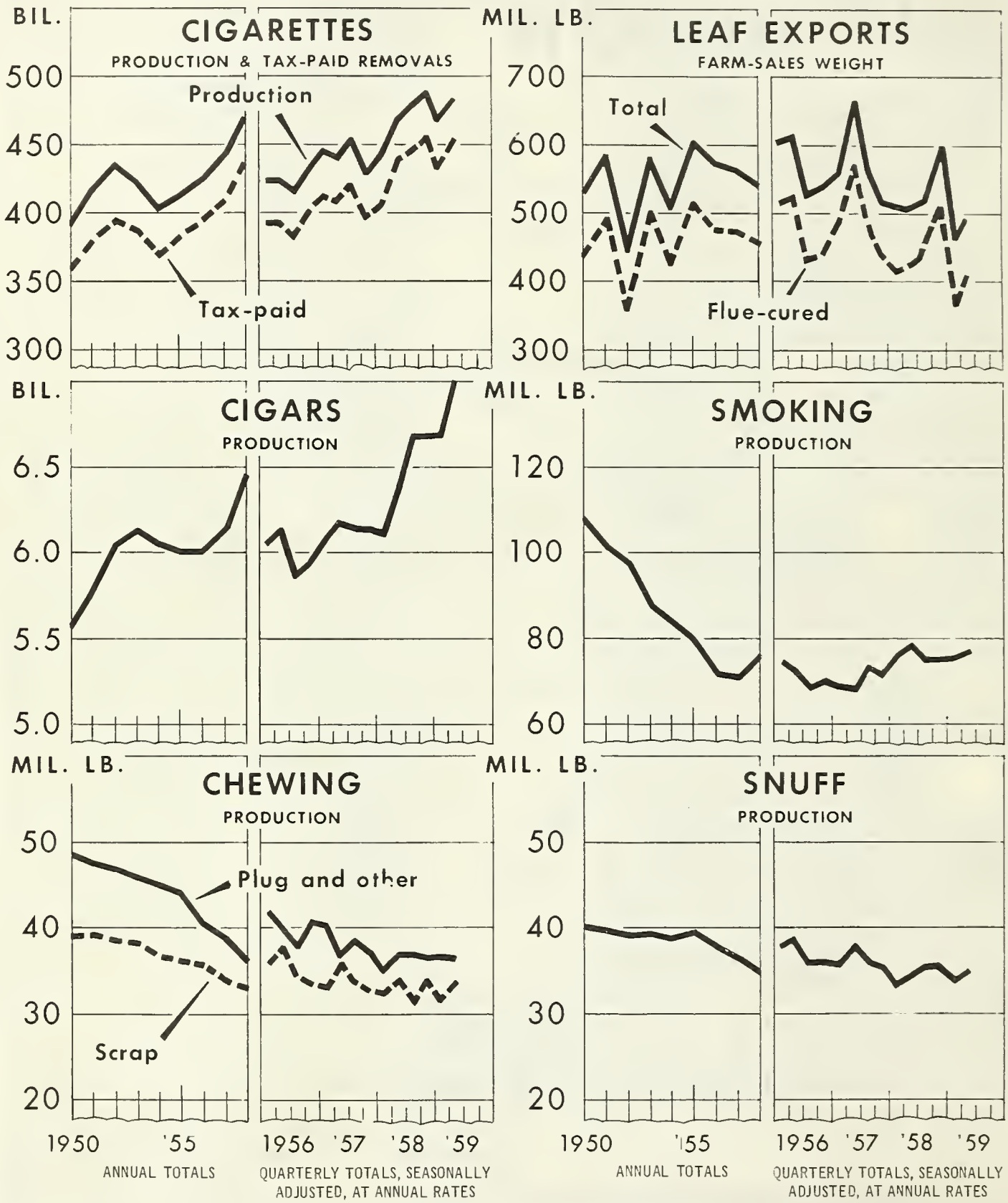
The 1958 average price of nonfilter and filter tip cigarettes, excluding excise tax, at the manufacturer level was 4 percent higher than in 1957 and about 45 percent above the 1947-49 average. The increase in prices of nonfilter tip cigarettes in mid-June 1957 applied to the full year 1958. The substantial increase in recent years in the proportion of filter tips -- higher priced than nonfilter tips--has contributed significantly to the rise in the overall average price of cigarettes.

The average price of tobacco from the 1958 crops of flue-cured and burley, the major tobaccos used in cigarettes, was 7 percent above 1957 and about 32 percent higher than the 1947-49 average.

Published quarterly by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TOBACCO OUTLETS

Recent Trends in Manufactured Products and Exports



LAST QUARTER SHOWN, PARTLY ESTIMATED

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 6127-59(6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

THE TOBACCO SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 19, 1959

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SUMMARY

Cigarette output during July 1958-June 1959 is estimated at near 480 billion--31 billion or almost 7 percent greater than in 1957-58. This surpasses any previous fiscal or calendar year total. It appears likely that the 1959 calendar year output will reach still another new high.

Although the number of cigarettes produced in the year just ending is 18 percent higher than in 1954-55, the quantity of domestic tobacco used is only slightly above that of the earlier period. Two major reasons are assigned for the substantial reduction in tobacco requirements per unit of output in the last 5 years: (1) The size of the tobacco column in the average cigarette has become smaller, especially with the tremendous increase in filter tip cigarettes, and (2) important changes have occurred in tobacco technology, among which are the development of processed sheet tobacco and more extensive use of the midribs of leaves (stems). As a result of both these factors, more cigarettes can now be made from a given quantity of leaf tobacco than a few years ago.

Total consumption of cigars and cigarillos, including that of overseas Armed Forces, during July 1958-June 1959 probably was close to $6\frac{3}{4}$ billion--about 7 percent above a year earlier. Calendar year 1959 consumption of cigars--including cigarillos--probably will reach the 6.9 billion level of the mid-1920's, but in the earlier period, cigarillo-size cigars were relatively

unimportant. A survey sponsored by the Cigar Manufacturers Association of America indicates that nearly 13 percent of the cigars sold in 1958 were cigarillo-size cigars--weighing over 3 pounds but under 10 pounds per 1,000. The number of cigarillos rose about a sixth from 1957 to 1958. Output of cigarette-size cigars--not included in total units of cigars and cigarillos--soared in late 1958 and early 1959. During January-April 1959, output of these small cigars at 366 million was more than 20 times that of January-April 1958 and over 5 times average yearly output for the past decade. But taxpaid removals of small cigars declined in March and April from the very high figure reached in February.

Production of smoking tobacco for pipes and "roll-your-own" cigarettes in the year ending June 30 is estimated at near 75 million pounds--about the same as in 1957-58. During 1957-58, consumption of smoking tobacco was on the increase, particularly when the influences of the recession were being felt the most. However, output still remained about 25 to 30 percent below that of 10 years ago.

Output of chewing tobacco in the year ending June 30 is estimated at close to 69 million pounds--2 percent lower than in 1957-58 and a new longtime low. But output of snuff in 1958-59 is estimated to have about equaled the nearly 35 million pounds produced in 1957-58. Snuff output declined by nearly a tenth in the 2 years prior to 1957-58.

U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in the year ending June 30, 1959 are estimated at about 475 million pounds, export weight (530 million pounds, farm-sales weight), compared with 473 million pounds in 1957-58 and the 478 million pound average during the previous 10 years. The U. S., the world's largest exporter of tobacco, exports leaf to about 90 foreign countries and their territories. The general economic factors such as industrial activity and gold and dollar holdings in many important importing countries continue to favor U. S. tobacco exports. But U. S. growers face competition from the greatly stepped-up production in foreign producing areas and the hampering influence of various trade restrictions imposed by some countries.

The President vetoed legislation recently passed by Congress that would have had the effect of keeping 1959 support levels for several kinds of tobacco the same as last year. If Congress takes no further action with respect to this or other legislation, support levels for the kinds of tobacco that are being produced under marketing quotas will be set in accordance with existing law. Under present law, mandatory price support for 1959 flue-cured is certain to be higher, and for 1959 burley is very likely to be higher, than their respective 1958 support levels. Support levels for 1959 fire-cured and dark air-cured are likely to be the same as last year's, but under existing law there is a possibility that the support level for Virginia sun-cured could go higher than the 1958 level. Based on the data for May 1959, indications are that the 1959 support level for Ohio filler-Wisconsin binder will exceed the 1958 level. The 1959 support level for Connecticut binder will be down by a sizable amount from 1958 because of the change in the method of computing parity for this kind of tobacco which was announced earlier this year by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

If per acre yields are near the average of recent years, 1959 production of flue-cured and burley--the principal cigarette tobaccos--will be up about 2 and 5 percent, respectively, over last year. Carryover of flue-cured on July 1 (beginning of its 1959-60 marketing year) is estimated at 5 percent below a year ago, and carryover of burley on October 1 (beginning of its 1959-60 marketing year) may be about 3 percent below last October. The total supplies of flue-cured and burley for 1959-60 may be about 3 and 1 percent lower, respectively, than for 1958-59. According to early indications, domestic use of flue-cured increased a little during 1958-59 but that of burley declined slightly. Exports of flue-cured, which accounted for about four-fifths of total tobacco exports in 1958-59 held about even with 1957-58. Exports of burley have been running well ahead of a year ago.

If yields per acre are close to the average of recent years, the 1959 Maryland crop probably will be near 35 million pounds--more than a tenth larger than the relatively small 1958 crop. But expected decrease in carryover will probably more than offset this increase, and total 1959-60 supply of Maryland tobacco appears likely to be about 3 percent lower than for the current year. A marketing quota is not in effect on 1959 production but Maryland growers will vote on quotas for their 1960, 1961 and 1962 crops in a referendum to be held not later than the end of February 1960. Auction markets for the 1958 Maryland crop began in late April. For sales through June 19, the average price received was 62.3 cents per pound--16.7 cents higher than last year. The quality of the 1958 crop is considerably better than that of the previous year.

If yields per acre average about the same as in recent years, the 1959 crops of fire-cured and dark air- and sun-cured--used principally in snuff and chewing tobacco--will be significantly larger than last year. The carryover of these types next October 1 will be the lowest in many years. Total supplies of fire-cured and dark air- and sun-cured tobaccos for 1959-60 may be about 4 and 7 percent lower than for 1958-59.

The 1959 production of continental cigar filler types may be 5 percent above 1958. Relatively little change is expected in carryover, and total supply for 1959-60 may be about 2 percent above 1958-59. The Puerto Rican filler crop harvested mainly in the fore part of this calendar year is estimated to be about 4 percent smaller than in the preceding year. Stocks of Puerto Rican tobacco owned by dealers and manufacturers on April 1 were nearly a sixth lower than a year earlier.

Based on unofficial reports, it appears likely that the production of Connecticut Valley binder (types 51-52) might be double the extremely small outturn of last year. Carryover of these types will drop to a new low by October 1 and total supply for 1959-60 may barely hold even with the 1958-59 level, smallest on record.

Production of Wisconsin binder types may be 5 percent above 1958 and the largest in 5 years. This would about offset the expected decline in carryover and thus total 1959-60 supply would be practically the same as for 1958-59.

If yields are near the average f^~ recent years, 1959 production of shade-grown wrapper may be moderately a ve 1958. Carryover as of July 1, 1959 is estimated to be little different from a year ago. The total supply of shade-grown wrapper for 1959-60 may be around 4 percent above that for 1958-59.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Cigarettes

For the year ending June 30, 1959, the number of cigarettes manufactured is estimated at a record 480 billion--31 billion or almost 7 percent greater than in 1957-58. This surpasses any previous fiscal or calendar year total. The gain during the first third of 1959 compared with the same period of 1958 was over 6 percent and, for the calendar year as a whole, cigarette output is expected to reach another new high.

About 96 percent of the total output of cigarettes is consumed domestically and by overseas forces and the other nearly 4 percent is exported to numerous foreign destinations. High level employment and personal incomes are favorable to high domestic cigarette consumption. But retail cigarette prices were recently increased in some areas--reflecting higher tax levies in several States, including populous Pennsylvania and New York. Increases in cigarette tax rates are being considered in other States. In New York City, the city cigarette tax was upped the first of May to 2 cents a pack from the previous rate of 1 cent. Manufacturers' prices for some cigarettes were last increased about 2 years ago. Prices for nonfilter tip brands were advanced in June 1957--retail prices went up about 5 percent. Since that time, retail prices for both the filter tips and nonfilter tips in at least a dozen States have been raised 4 to 10 percent to reflect increases in State cigarette tax rates.

The House of Representatives voted to extend until July 1, 1960 the current Federal cigarette tax rate of 8 cents per pack of 20. Unless extended, this Federal tax would revert on July 1 to 7 cents per pack--the pre-Nov. 1951 rate. This will be the sixth time the reduction has been postponed.

For the year ending June 30, 1959, it is estimated that about 1,160 million pounds (farm-sales weight) of domestically grown tobacco will have been used in cigarette manufacture. In addition, about 100 million pounds (declared weight) of imported tobacco will also have been used. The quantity of domestic tobacco utilized is only slightly higher than in 1954-55 even though the number of cigarettes is nearly 18 percent higher than during 1954-55. If as much domestic tobacco had been required per unit of output in 1958-59 as in 1954-55, it would have taken about another 200 million pounds of farm-sales weight domestic tobacco for total 1958-59 cigarette output.

Table 1.--Cigarettes: Total output, domestic consumption, shipments and exports for specified periods

Period	Total output	Domestic consumption 1/	Shipments to: Overseas forces and other 2/	Shipments to: Puerto Rico and other 3/	Exports
	Billions	Billions	Billions	Billions	Billions
Average:					
1935-39	164.2	157.0	.9	.8	5.5
1940-44	256.9	223.5	26.5	1.0	5.8
1945	332.2	267.2	56.9	1.2	6.9
1946	350.0	321.7	5.0	1.6	24.1
1947	369.7	335.4	10.4	1.1	22.8
1948	386.8	348.5	12.8	1.7	25.2
1949	385.0	351.8	12.0	1.7	19.5
1950	392.0	360.2	15.6	1.9	14.3
1951	418.8	379.7	20.1	2.0	16.8
1952	435.5	394.1	21.7	1.9	16.4
1953	423.1	386.8	18.8	2.0	16.2
1954	401.8	368.7	15.9	1.8	15.4
1955	412.3	382.1	13.2	2.0	15.1
1956	424.2	393.2	13.3	2.0	15.7
1957	442.3	409.4	13.7	2.1	17.0
1958	470.1	436.3	13.4	2.2	18.1
	Fiscal year				
Year ending June					
1955	407.8	375.2	15.5	1.9	15.1
1956	416.8	387.1	12.5	2.0	15.3
1957	433.9	401.7	14.0	2.0	16.1
1958	449.1	416.3	13.3	2.0	17.7
1959 4/	480.0	445.0	13.5	2.2	18.5

1/ Tax paid removals including Alaska and Hawaii. 2/ Includes ship stores and other smaller tax free categories. 3/ Includes Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake, and Canton and Enderbury Islands. 4/ Estimated.

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.

Use of imported tobacco in cigarettes rose about 22 million pounds since 1954-55--28 percent compared with the 18 percent rise in cigarette output. While significent, this has not been a major factor in holding down utilization of domestic types. Mainly responsible for this substantial reduction in tobacco requirements per unit of output during the last 5 years are (1) reduction in the size of the tobacco column in the average cigarette, and (2) changes in technology.

Reduction in size of the tobacco column came about mainly as the result of the tremendous growth in the popularity of cigarettes with filter tips. The tobacco column in filter tip cigarettes has tended on the average to be smaller than the column in many former nonfilter tips. Contributing causes were the length of the filter plug itself and other differances in dimensions of the whole cigarette.

Among changes in technology that caused reduction in tobacco requirements, a major aspect was the development of sheet tobacco. Manufacturers are continuously trying to improve efficiencies and reduce costs in the handling and processing of tobacco from the time they buy it until it actually comes off the cigarette machines in the form of finished cigarettes. Sheet tobacco and methods of treating stems (midribs of leaves) are enabling manufacturers to use an increasing proportion of the entire tobacco leaves bought. A substantial portion of tobacco material formerly considered unsuitable for cigarette filler can now be utilized for cigarettes.

Table 2.--Cigarette exports from the United States to leading destinations for specified periods

Country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957 1/	1958 1/	January-April 1958 1/	January-April 1959 1/	January-April 1959 as percentage of 1958
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
Venezuela	1,595	1,965	2,336	2,507	920	742	81
Morocco	1,763	1,761	1,942	2,107	587	726	124
France	781	804	1,321	1,305	280	312	111
Hong Kong	884	864	1,224	1,128	387	451	117
Belgium	801	490	644	1,030	254	214	84
Singapore 2/	649	689	931	905	297	354	119
Netherlands Antilles	673	346	346	736	186	336	181
Sweden	692	774	625	581	192	147	77
Kuwait	208	358	422	514	149	245	164
Italy	356	392	424	470	141	119	84
Other countries 3/	7,946	7,663	7,202	7,254	2,013	2,210	110
Total all countries	15,992	15,714	16,993	18,067	5,406	5,856	108

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes British Malaya. 3/ Includes approximately 100 to 104 foreign destinations in recent years.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

The smaller tobacco column in the average cigarette and the more complete utilization of the tobacco than had been possible 4 years before contributed jointly to the following result: In 1954-55, 1 pound of domestic tobacco (farm-sales weight) and foreign tobacco (import weight) was used to produce about 330 cigarettes, but in 1958-59 it is estimated that 1 pound of these tobaccos was used to produce about 380 cigarettes. To put it another way, in 1954-55 an estimated 3.02 pounds of tobacco (domestic and foreign) were purchased to make 1,000 cigarettes, but in 1958-59, it required an average of approximately 2.65 pounds to make 1,000 cigarettes.

Cigars

The number of cigars and cigarillos manufactured in domestic factories in the year ending June 30 is estimated at close to 6.5 billion--about 550 million or 9 percent more than in 1957-58. Approximately another 245 million cigars were manufactured with exclusively imported tobacco in bonded manufacturing warehouses located in this country. Shipments of cigars from Puerto Rico in the year ending June 30 appear likely to approximate 140 million, and imports, mostly from Cuba and the Philippines, about 30 million.

Total cigar and cigarillo consumption, including that of overseas forces, probably was near $6\frac{3}{4}$ billion for the year just ending. Removals from domestic factories (taxpaid plus taxfree) during the first third of 1959 were over 6 percent ahead of those in the same period of 1958 and the calendar 1959 total is expected to show an appreciable increase over last year. This year's consumption of cigars--including cigarillos--probably will be fairly close to the 6.9 billion level of the mid-1920's, but in the earlier period, cigarillo-size cigars were relatively unimportant.

The principal source of statistics pertaining to the output and consumption of cigars is the Internal Revenue Service, which collects such data in connection with the applicable excise taxes. Figures showing quantities of cigars and cigarillos separately are not available from the Internal Revenue Service but the Cigar Manufacturers Association of America has sponsored surveys which furnish data for calendar years 1957 and 1958. These surveys indicated that cigarillos accounted for 12.9 percent of the cigars sold in 1958 compared with 11.6 percent in 1957. The number of cigarillo-size cigars (weighing over 3 pounds, but under 10 pounds per 1,000 finished weight) rose from 715 million in 1957 to 831 million in 1958--an increase of over 16 percent. Over two-fifths of the companies surveyed sold cigarillos in 1958 compared with less than a third in 1957.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes of wholesale prices of popular-priced, medium-priced and high-priced cigars have shown but little increase in several years. Since early 1958, the volume of cigars retailing from over 4 cents to 8 cents each has been somewhat larger than in preceding years. About 56 percent of the cigars sold now fall in this price range compared with 48 percent during 1953-57. The proportion of cigars retailing from over 8 cents to 15 cents each has dropped from 42 percent to around 34 percent of the total. Cigars priced below or above these two price ranges continued to hold nearly the same share of the market as in previous years.

Table 3.-Cigars 1/: Output and domestic consumption for specified periods

Period	Domestic factories			Bonded manufacturing warehouse	Imports for consumption		From Puerto Rico: Tax-paid withdrawals in United States	Total tax-paid consumption
	Total output	Tax-paid removals	Tax-free removals	Tax-paid removals	Total 2/	From Cuba		
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Average:								
1935-39	5,075	5,060	13	66	192.4	3.0	27	5,346
1940-44	5,450	5,282	199	105	93.7	15.3	12	5,492
1945	5,275	4,774	469	82	60.0	59.8	60	4,976
1946	5,618	5,621	26	125	22.2	20.1	78	5,846
1947	5,488	5,460	41	124	12.5	9.1	6	5,603
1948	5,645	5,588	38	140	11.8	10.3	5	5,745
1949	5,453	5,399	46	142	10.9	10.2	5	5,556
1950	5,399	5,365	47	160	11.9	11.1	1	5,538
1951	5,594	5,518	85	177	14.3	13.0	1	5,710
1952	5,825	5,755	102	196	14.6	12.5	2	5,968
1953	5,915	5,820	90	205	16.8	13.4	10	6,052
1954	5,820	5,690	89	206	16.3	12.3	50	5,962
1955	5,776	5,688	82	227	20.3	14.7	84	6,019
1956	5,767	5,633	72	230	22.8	18.4	93	5,979
1957	5,903	5,757	79	238	26.0	20.0	124	6,145
1958 3/	6,210	6,020	87	240	27.8	22.4	137	6,425
	Fiscal year							
Year ending June								
1955	5,787	5,704	82	222	18.2	14.3	66	6,010
1956	5,806	5,672	74	231	20.9	14.9	93	6,017
1957	5,779	5,652	74	234	23.7	18.5	101	6,011
1958	5,952	5,838	80	238	26.3	21.0	134	6,236
1959 4/	6,500	6,260	95	245	30.0	24.0	140	6,675

1/ Weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000 and including cigarillos. 2/ Predominant share of cigar imports prior to World War II came from the Philippine Islands. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ Estimated.

Basic data but not estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.

Small or cigarette-size cigars ordinarily are not included in the total units of cigars and cigarillos. These small cigars weigh less than 3 pounds per 1,000 and have a different rate of tax. Output and factory removals of small cigars soared in late 1958 and early 1959 compared with previous levels as far back as the early 1920's. Several companies have placed new brands on the market in cigarette-type packages of 20. Output of small cigars in the fourth quarter of 1958 totaled 130 million--nearly double the average yearly output during the previous decade. During the first third of 1959, output was 366 million, more than 20 times that of the same period of a year earlier. After jumping from 6 million last September to 97 million in February of this year, taxpaid removals of small cigars dropped to 87 million in March and to 73 million in April, the most recent data available.

A majority of large cigars and nearly all cigarillos are now made with processed binder sheet instead of natural leaf binders. Processed sheet tobacco is also used as wrappers for the vast majority of the cigarette-size cigars. Small cigars do not require a binder--the inside wrapping--generally used in making typical large cigars and cigarillos.

Exports of cigars from the United States account for a relatively small share of total output. In recent years, annual exports have been about 9 million. During the first third of 1959, cigar exports were about $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent ahead of the same period a year earlier.

Smoking Tobacco

Production of smoking tobacco in the year ending June 30 is estimated at near 75 million pounds--close to that in 1957-58. Most of the output of smoking tobacco is consumed in this country. In the last half of 1958, output was 3 percent above a year earlier, compared with a gain of 13 percent in the first half of 1958, when the recession reached its lowest point. During January-April 1959, however, production was 2 percent below a year earlier. Smoking tobacco is used in pipes and "roll-your-own" cigarettes, more economical forms of smoking than readymade cigarettes and cigars. The indicated leveling out in consumption in fiscal 1958-59 reflects gains made in personal income and employment since the low of the recession last year. Further appreciable increases in smoking tobacco consumption are not likely in view of the generally favorable outlook for consumer incomes. Smoking tobacco provides a secondary outlet for the cigarette tobaccos, particularly burley.

Cigarette papers for "roll-your-own" cigarettes are given away when in packets of 25 or less and are sold and subject to Federal tax when in packets or books of more than 25. The taxpaid papers are estimated to comprise approximately half of the total. Based on taxpaid withdrawals of cigarette papers, consumption of smoking tobacco for hand-rolled cigarettes in 1957-58 was the highest in 4 years. Data on 1957-58 taxfree papers also indicate sizable increases over levels in recent years. In the first 10 months of fiscal 1958-59, taxpaid papers were up some, compared with a year earlier.

Table 4.--Output of manufactured tobacco in the United States for specified periods

Period	Smoking	Chewing					Snuff
		Plug	Twist	Fine-cut	Scrap	Total	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average:							
1935-39	195.3	56.8	6.0	4.8	43.8	111.4	37.3
1940-44	176.2	54.8	6.0	4.6	47.9	113.3	40.7
1945	168.5	59.7	6.7	4.0	47.7	118.1	43.8
1946	106.4	51.8	5.8	3.8	46.1	107.5	39.4
1947	104.7	47.3	5.2	3.8	42.2	98.5	39.2
1948	107.6	45.3	5.6	3.2	42.1	96.2	40.8
1949	108.1	41.9	5.6	2.8	39.6	89.9	40.9
1950	107.7	40.3	5.5	2.7	39.0	87.5	40.0
1951	101.3	39.9	4.6	2.8	39.1	86.4	39.5
1952	96.8	39.1	4.8	2.8	38.2	84.9	38.8
1953	86.6	38.1	4.7	2.9	38.1	83.8	39.1
1954	83.7	36.9	4.9	2.9	36.6	81.3	38.5
1955	80.0	36.5	4.5	3.0	36.0	80.0	39.2
1956	71.5	33.0	4.3	2.9	35.5	75.7	37.7
1957	70.5	31.6	4.0	2.8	34.0	72.4	36.1
1958 1/	76.0	29.6	3.8	2.9	33.0	69.3	34.8
	Fiscal year						
Year ending June							
1955	85.0	36.5	4.8	3.0	36.5	80.8	39.0
1956	74.0	34.0	4.3	2.9	36.1	77.3	38.4
1957	68.9	32.3	4.1	2.8	34.3	73.5	36.5
1958	75.0	30.2	3.9	2.8	33.3	70.2	34.8
1959 2/	75.0	29.7	3.7	2.9	32.8	69.1	35.0

1/ Subject to revision. 2/ Estimated.

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index for smoking tobacco, which had remained steady since October 1957, rose 6 percent in February 1959 and another 3 percent in April.

Exports of packaged smoking tobacco are relatively small, usually accounting for some 500,000 to 700,000 pounds a year. During the first third of 1959, exports of packaged smoking tobacco were 5 percent below those in the comparable period of 1958. As usual, Canada was the largest single outlet.

Much larger quantities of manufactured tobacco are shipped in bulk form. This classification includes specially prepared cigarette tobacco, cut or granulated tobacco, partially processed blended tobacco and shredded tobacco, much of which is not included in smoking tobacco output as reported by the Internal Revenue Service. In recent years, exports of bulk smoking tobacco have ranged from about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to close to 7 million pounds. During the first third of 1959, exports of bulk smoking tobacco moved out at a record rate, exceeding shipments in the like period of 1958 by 10 percent. Spain, accounting for approximately half of the total, took over 60 percent more than in the comparable months of last year. Exports to Dominican Republic and Mexico also increased appreciably, and there were small gains in takings by Haiti and Bolivia. The Philippine Republic received a sizable quantity in contrast to none in 1958. On the other hand, there was a moderate decline in shipments to Australia, and sharp drops in shipments to Panama and Switzerland.

Chewing Tobacco

Output of chewing tobacco in the year ending June 30 is estimated at near 69 million pounds--over 1 million pounds less than a year earlier. This is a new longtime low. Declines were principally in the major categories--scrap and plug chewing--but twist also was down some. Production of fine-cut, the smallest category, was up slightly. In the last 5 years, output of plug chewing has dropped nearly 7 million pounds, scrap chewing nearly 4 million. The downtrend is expected to continue in coming years. Plug chewing utilizes mainly burley and dark air-cured types, and scrap chewing takes mainly cigar binder types of tobacco.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices of plug chewing in April 1959 was about a sixth higher than a year ago. The index rose 11 percent in February of this year, and another 5 percent in March.

Exports of chewing tobacco in recent years have ranged from about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to over 2 million pounds--around 2 percent of total output. Exports of chewing tobacco are mainly twist and plug. During the first third of 1959, exports of chewing tobacco were nearly a fifth below those in the corresponding months of 1958, the smallest for that period in nearly 15 years. The decline was mainly attributable to a drop in exports to the principal destination, Australia, which took only about three-fifths as much as in January-April 1958. Exports to the Philippine Republic and to Panama rose substantially.

Snuff

Snuff output in the year ending June 30 is estimated at near 35 million pounds--about the same as a year earlier, but $1\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds lower than 2 years earlier. Practically all snuff production is consumed in this country.

Although declining on a per capita basis, total snuff consumption stayed nearly level during most years since World War II. From 1946-47 through 1955-56, the fiscal year production of snuff ranged between 38 and 41 million pounds, and the average year-to-year change was only 2 percent. In 1956-57 production declined 5 percent and in 1957-58 fell another 5 percent. Although estimated 1958-59 output indicates a leveling out in production, output is over an eighth less than 10 years ago. The manufacture of snuff provides the chief domestic outlet for the fire-cured types.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index for snuff through April 1959 remained unchanged since mid-1957.

EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO FROM THE UNITED STATES 1/

U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in the year ending June 30, 1959 are estimated at about 475 million pounds, compared with 473 million in 1957-58 and 1947-56 average of 478 million. Shipments of flue-cured, the principal export class, in 1958-59 are estimated to have been close to the preceding year's level.

Overall economic factors continue to favor U. S. tobacco exports. Industrial activity in many important importing countries is at a relatively high level. Cigarette consumption abroad continued to make gains in 1958. Gold and dollar holdings in nearly all major tobacco importing countries increased in 1958, in most cases by a substantial margin. Indications are that gains continued to be made in the first quarter of 1959. General imports into this country--main source of dollars to foreigners who wish to buy from the U. S.--in 1958 were only a little below the 1957 record total, and in the first third of 1959, they were at a record rate--15 percent above the comparable months a year ago. Contributing to the level of tobacco exports are Public Law 480 programs, which make possible sales for foreign currencies under certain conditions. But U. S. growers face competition from greatly stepped-up production in many foreign producing areas, and various trade restrictions in some countries are a hampering influence.

The U. S., the world's largest exporter of tobacco, exports leaf to about 90 foreign countries and their territories. In 1958 we supplied approximately a third of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds of leaf tobacco entering free-world

1/ Quantities of tobacco in this section are stated in terms of export weight, which is less than the equivalent farm-sales weight.

Table 5.--United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types and to principal importing countries for specified periods

(Declared weight)

Country and type	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958 1/	January-May 1958 1/	January-May 1959 1/	1959 as percentage of 1958
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Pct.
Flue-cured	405.6	420.4	417.7	398.7	94.3	92.3	98
Burley	27.7	29.2	20.5	28.8	11.7	11.7	100
Maryland	7.8	12.1	13.5	11.9	4.3	4.3	100
Va. fire-cured and sun-cured	4.5	4.4	5.3	4.6	1.9	2.0	105
Ky. and Tenn. fire-cured	22.6	24.2	22.0	19.7	10.1	7.8	77
Green River	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.2	.8	.6	75
One Sucker	1.7	2.4	2.6	.9	.4	1.7	425
Black Fat, etc.	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.9	1.9	1.8	95
Cigar wrapper	3.6	3.9	4.5	4.7	2.0	2.0	100
Cigar binder	2.4	3.1	3.9	2.0	1.0	1.5	150
Cigar filler	.5	.8	.1	.6	2/	.3	---
Perique	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	100
Stems, trimmings, and scrap	3.3	3.9	4.7	4.2	.9	.8	89
Total	486.2	510.4	501.0	482.3	129.4	126.8	98
Country of destination:							
United Kingdom	158.3	156.4	166.5	160.4	22.8	18.3	80
France	8.4	6.4	7.5	8.1	4.5	3.3	73
Belgium	19.1	21.8	16.3	14.5	5.0	6.4	128
Netherlands	33.5	33.0	31.7	22.8	10.0	7.5	75
Germany, W. and E.	60.4	70.0	68.9	81.7	29.2	27.9	96
Portugal	6.4	7.9	5.8	7.1	4.1	3.9	95
Denmark	10.5	12.5	14.0	11.9	3.9	5.9	151
Ireland	15.7	8.8	9.8	13.5	1.6	.3	19
Switzerland	11.5	13.8	14.2	10.4	3.9	3.2	82
Norway	7.4	8.5	7.4	7.5	2.8	2.7	96
Sweden	11.8	14.4	14.8	11.6	4.4	1.4	32
Italy	3.8	6.6	4.8	7.2	2/	2.2	---
Hong Kong	4.0	3.7	3.2	2.8	1.3	1.6	123
Australia	26.2	23.2	38.2	26.3	2.3	4.4	191
India	2.9	1.6	4.3	3.0	1.9	1.3	68
Pakistan	1.9	2.7	2.9	.3	.1	.1	100
New Zealand	6.5	7.1	6.3	6.3	2.4	3.8	158
Philippine Rep.	20.2	2.3	.1	5.0	.7	.4	57
Indonesia	11.8	17.8	11.5	1.7	.4	.5	125
Japan	8.6	5.8	3.6	11.2	2.4	4.2	175
Other countries	57.3	86.1	69.2	69.0	25.6	27.4	107
Total	486.2	510.4	501.0	482.3	129.4	126.8	98

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 6.--Flue-cured tobacco, types 11-14: Value per pound of the exports to selected major countries and to all countries, marketing years, for specified periods

Year beginning July 1	United Kingdom	Germany 1/	Belgium	Nether-lands	Ireland	Denmark	Australia	Indonesia 2/	Japan	Other countries	All countries
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Average:											
1924-28	47.8	17.9	21.7	18.3	---	18.4	37.7	---	39.2	25.5	35.6
1934-38	46.4	17.8	14.6	13.5	37.2	16.0	36.3	20.2	27.5	22.3	38.4
1945	55.6	---	36.1	40.5	56.1	50.0	54.6	---	---	58.7	55.4
1946	63.3	---	31.8	39.5	56.6	33.3	64.4	41.1	---	58.3	58.2
1947	57.2	20.7	28.0	33.9	55.3	35.7	58.4	39.9	---	52.4	51.4
1948	53.8	29.3	32.3	33.8	59.9	53.7	69.2	50.9	---	56.6	50.6
1949	55.3	32.2	30.0	27.2	56.3	42.9	68.2	54.9	---	52.7	48.7
1950	64.0	43.5	36.9	42.9	62.0	54.2	69.3	60.7	78.4	72.2	59.7
1951	66.3	54.5	44.9	44.8	68.0	57.9	74.9	64.2	84.3	69.7	64.6
1952	69.6	57.4	40.9	43.6	70.1	58.7	76.6	66.0	86.7	66.8	64.6
1953	71.1	61.3	40.7	43.1	69.6	66.3	79.5	67.9	90.5	68.8	66.9
1954	73.2	61.9	37.4	43.2	72.3	63.2	79.8	67.7	84.3	71.0	68.5
1955	71.6	63.1	36.5	43.0	71.6	66.0	76.7	54.1	80.5	66.8	66.6
1956	72.1	63.3	45.1	46.7	72.1	67.6	78.7	56.1	88.1	73.2	68.9
1957 3/	78.3	68.6	47.1	51.0	79.4	69.7	79.8	67.5	93.5	73.0	73.5
1958 4/	78.8	69.5	46.5	48.2	78.0	69.6	82.4	70.1	94.1	71.7	74.4

1/ West Germany after World War II. 2/ Netherlands Indies prior to World War II. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ July 1958-April 1959.

Computed from the declared values and export weights as reported in publications of the United States Department of Commerce.

Table 7.--Burley and Maryland tobacco: Value per pound of the exports to selected major countries and to all countries, marketing years, for specified periods

Year beginning October 1	Burley, type 31							Maryland, type 32 2/			
	Germany 1/	Belgium	Portugal	Sweden	Denmark	Nether-lands	All countries	Switzer-land	Nether-lands	France	All countries
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Average:											
1934-38	24.4	11.7	18.6	36.8	17.4	16.0	20.5	39.6	9.5	35.6	23.5
1945	---	32.0	37.4	73.9	35.7	36.9	40.2	63.2	55.8	38.6	62.3
1946	---	30.4	32.4	61.3	35.9	32.8	47.4	73.0	26.3	16.2	56.9
1947	26.2	30.7	34.7	59.7	34.4	24.7	46.7	66.2	27.0	18.9	49.5
1948	34.9	32.5	33.7	54.2	45.6	36.1	43.0	71.4	26.2	---	59.8
1949	36.4	30.0	33.3	60.9	38.5	31.3	38.8	74.8	30.7	70.0	63.8
1950	41.6	32.2	35.6	58.6	39.0	35.0	46.1	79.3	33.7	76.7	64.9
1951	50.3	32.6	31.8	71.5	51.0	43.9	52.0	83.7	29.2	3/	72.3
1952	56.1	33.0	33.3	74.9	48.4	42.8	53.2	82.7	34.0	---	66.5
1953	53.9	33.1	32.9	77.4	45.2	42.5	51.9	80.0	30.7	---	61.4
1954	59.5	34.3	29.6	76.5	48.1	38.8	54.3	84.0	37.2	79.2	70.1
1955	60.6	42.7	34.6	73.1	52.5	43.2	57.0	80.0	37.9	79.1	62.8
1956	66.7	50.3	63.8	79.5	66.3	52.5	73.7	81.2	36.1	80.1	62.2
1957 4/	76.8	56.9	62.6	85.0	79.6	65.1	78.5	81.2	41.7	87.2	66.2
1958 5/	81.5	45.8	69.8	87.7	90.3	68.6	82.3	80.5	46.4	88.8	63.4

1/ West Germany after World War II. 2/ Prior to 1949, export class called "Maryland and Ohio Export." 3/ Quantity negligible. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ October 1958-April 1959.

Computed from the declared values and export weights as reported in the publications of the United States Department of Commerce.

Table 8.- Fire-cured tobacco: Value per pound of the exports to selected major countries and to all countries, marketing years, for specified periods

Year beginning October 1	Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured, types 22-23 1/							Virginia fire-cured, type 21				
	France	Netherlands	Switzerland	Belgium	United Kingdom	Sweden	All countries	Norway	Sweden	United Kingdom	Germany 2/	All countries
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Average:												
1924-28	9.3	25.3	17.2	10.6	23.5	17.6	16.6	31.3	26.9	38.4	32.2	26.7
1934-38	10.7	15.3	15.7	10.4	19.3	17.9	12.9	23.4	23.2	28.2	24.8	23.0
1945	32.8	46.0	28.0	32.2	46.2	33.3	34.4	50.3	41.2	48.0	---	45.4
1946	---	39.9	35.3	32.0	46.8	42.9	42.0	55.3	53.3	48.0	---	49.1
1947	24.0	32.7	41.2	31.1	---	39.8	40.6	51.4	46.0	59.0	62.2	47.4
1948	31.4	38.2	42.3	34.8	50.0	40.2	37.6	54.1	47.1	58.8	41.3	50.3
1949	34.9	43.1	47.1	31.5	40.0	42.6	40.4	50.4	50.1	53.1	49.0	52.2
1950	36.7	40.5	44.8	32.6	44.9	43.7	39.6	54.7	49.5	48.6	65.9	56.3
1951	---	43.1	42.1	39.2	44.2	49.5	45.1	59.2	55.9	68.8	66.1	66.3
1952	58.5	48.3	55.1	33.7	58.1	51.5	49.3	58.5	61.0	75.3	68.7	63.5
1953	49.7	48.5	57.6	34.2	68.4	55.0	51.6	62.6	59.1	65.9	73.2	63.2
1954	46.6	44.5	60.1	36.3	40.1	50.6	51.5	62.1	61.7	74.6	67.8	62.1
1955	46.6	47.5	59.4	36.2	58.8	52.2	52.5	59.6	54.5	64.8	64.4	61.4
1956	46.6	49.3	53.2	37.5	60.4	57.8	48.3	58.2	61.1	72.1	75.5	66.1
1957 3/	51.3	48.5	52.7	34.2	64.5	54.4	46.3	63.8	40.7	68.8	73.9	66.5
1958 4/	59.2	44.7	50.3	40.1	62.3	56.4	42.8	58.1	57.7	69.9	74.3	62.5

1/ Prior to World War II, includes some type 24 which became negligible thereafter. 2/ West Germany after World War II. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ October 1958-April 1959.

Computed from the declared values and export weights as reported in the publications of the United States Department of Commerce.

Table 9.- Black Fat and dark air-cured tobacco: Value per pound of the exports to selected major countries and to all countries, marketing years, for specified periods

Year beginning October 1	Black Fat 1/				Green River, type 36		One Sucker, type 35
	Ghana	Nigeria	French Africa	All countries	United Kingdom	All countries	All countries
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Average:							
1934-38	21.3	22.9	15.5	18.3	25.6	20.8	9.3
1945	55.4	56.8	42.2	49.1	39.3	33.1	29.2
1946	53.9	56.6	43.9	50.8	37.7	38.6	32.0
1947	57.3	59.3	42.5	54.7	41.0	36.8	31.2
1948	62.4	62.1	40.4	54.9	36.8	32.1	37.6
1949	63.6	66.2	47.4	60.9	41.6	40.0	54.0
1950	67.0	67.6	42.2	58.9	40.9	30.4	46.3
1951	77.2	74.9	44.3	66.2	46.0	49.2	68.6
1952	84.8	81.4	51.8	76.9	37.5	37.7	69.6
1953	84.6	80.3	53.2	77.0	51.1	44.1	46.4
1954	85.7	81.7	54.4	74.8	45.5	36.0	24.4
1955	86.2	84.1	56.6	79.6	46.8	39.9	42.4
1956	87.1	86.8	56.9	79.9	59.2	35.3	30.4
1957 2/	87.6	89.4	57.2	80.5	56.9	41.1	43.2
1958 3/	90.3	91.2	60.2	83.4	67.6	56.0	54.8

1/ Also Dark African and Water Baler. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ October 1958-April 1959.

Computed from the declared values and export weights as reported in the publications of the United States Department of Commerce.

trade. Ranked according to exports in 1958, other major suppliers of tobacco were Turkey, Rhodesia-Nyasaland, Greece, India, Brazil, Cuba, Yugoslavia and Indonesia. Significant quantities were also furnished by Philippine Republic, Canada, Italy and Dominican Republic.

The U. S. is also a principal importer of tobacco, ranking after the United Kingdom and West Germany as the world's third leading tobacco importer. Table 6 shows the quantities of tobacco received in recent years by the principal importers of the world (other than the U. S.) and the percentage of each market's total supplied by this country. The 11 listed countries accounted for 70 percent of the free world's tobacco imports in 1958. If imports by the U. S. are added, the figure rises to 81 percent.

The position of the U. S. as a supplier varies from country to country, and often it changes appreciably from year to year when a single market is considered. In recent years, we have supplied about three-fourths of tobacco leaf imported by Australia, but only roughly 10 to 15 percent of tobacco imported by France and Spain. In the last 3 years, we furnished approximately half of the tobacco imported by the United Kingdom, and some 35-40 percent of all leaf tobacco imported by West Germany. For the other principal importers, the percentage supplied by the U. S. in recent years has generally ranged from approximately 30 to 50 percent.

Table 10--Tobacco imports of ranking foreign markets, and percentage supplied by the United States, 1956-58

Rank 1/	Country	Total tobacco imports 2/			Percentage supplied by the United States		
		1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
1	United Kingdom	318	319	316	50	53	52
2	West Germany	155	169	171	40	38	36
3	Netherlands	71	72	77	36	35	32
4	France	77	67	69	8	13	10
5	Belgium	50	56	58	41	34	30
6	Spain	50	47	56	13	16	14
7	Australia	37	45	43	72	75	73
8	Switzerland	27	27	28	44	45	45
9	Egypt	26	26	26	31	34	28
10	Denmark	28	25	25	54	52	49
11	Austria	31	27	22	37	19	32

1/ Based on 1958 tobacco imports from all sources and not considering the position of the United States, which ranks after the United Kingdom and West Germany as the world's third leading tobacco importer. 2/ Unmanufactured.

Compiled from reports of Foreign Agircultural Service.

U. S. flue-cured meets competition in world markets principally from flue-cured grown in Rhodesia-Nyasaland, India and Canada. Greece and Turkey are the principal producers and exporters of oriental tobacco.

In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the flue-cured crop harvested early in 1959 is currently estimated at 189 million pounds--about a fifth larger than the previous year's crop and the biggest on record. The increase was occasioned by a rise both in acreage and yields. In the main producing area of Rhodesia, acreage was up by approximately 4 percent, while the average yield per acre increased from 738 pounds to a record 856 pounds. Auction sales of Rhodesian tobacco, which began March 17, totaled about 72 million pounds through early June. Quality of leaf offered for sale in the beginning weeks was poor but improved as the season advanced. Prices have averaged the equivalent of 34.9 cents per pound, about 5 cents less than in the corresponding period a year ago. In January-March 1959 exports of tobacco from Rhodesia-Nyasaland totaled 10½ million pounds, 4 percent less than in the comparable period last year. Nearly three-fourths consisted of flue-cured, with dark fire-cured making up most of the balance. More than half of the total was consigned to the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth destinations. West European countries that took significant quantities were Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland and France.

The 1958 flue-cured crop in Canada, estimated at 188 million pounds 24 percent larger than that harvested in 1957 and exceeded the previous record crop of 1954 by 9 percent. All but a small fraction of Canada's flue-cured is grown in Ontario. Sales of Ontario flue-cured in the 1958-59 season, which extended from November 6 to May 8, totaled 173 million pounds, averaging the equivalent of 49½ U. S. cents per pound. About seven-eighths of the tobacco was sold loose and the rest in tied form. In the 1957-58 season, about 148 million pounds of Ontario flue-cured were sold, averaging the equivalent of 52.3 cents per pound. It is reported that for the 1959-60 season, new regulations of the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board will not permit the sale of nondescript tobacco.

India's 1959 flue-cured crop is now expected to be about 100 million pounds, substantially lower than previously estimated. A crop of this size would be a tenth smaller than that harvested in 1958 and the least since 1952. Unfavorable weather in Andhra State, where most of India's flue-cured is grown, adversely affected the quality of the 1959 crop. Leading outlets for Indian flue-cured tobacco last year were United Kingdom, China, Soviet Union, Netherlands, Hong Kong and Belgium.

In Greece the 1958 tobacco crop is currently estimated at 185 million pounds--nearly a fifth below the previous year's record outturn. However, it is considered to be of excellent quality, contrasted with the generally poor quality of the 1957 crop. Tobacco from the 1958 crop will start moving into export channels late this summer.

The 1958 tobacco crop in Turkey is placed at 228 million pounds--8 percent smaller than the 1957 crop. Turkey exported 147 million pounds of

tobacco in 1958, compared with the record 195 million in 1957 and 134 million in 1956. The principal destination for 1958 exports was the U. S., which accounted for more than a third of the total. Other major markets were West Germany, East Germany, Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, France and Italy.

British Tobacco Situation

In the United Kingdom, our largest foreign market for tobacco, gross clearances of tobacco from bond are an approximate measure of home use and exports combined. In the 9 months ended March 31, 1959, gross clearances at 227 million pounds were slightly below those a year earlier. About nine-tenths of gross clearances was flue-cured tobacco. More detailed data available for July 1958-February 1959 indicate that gross clearances of

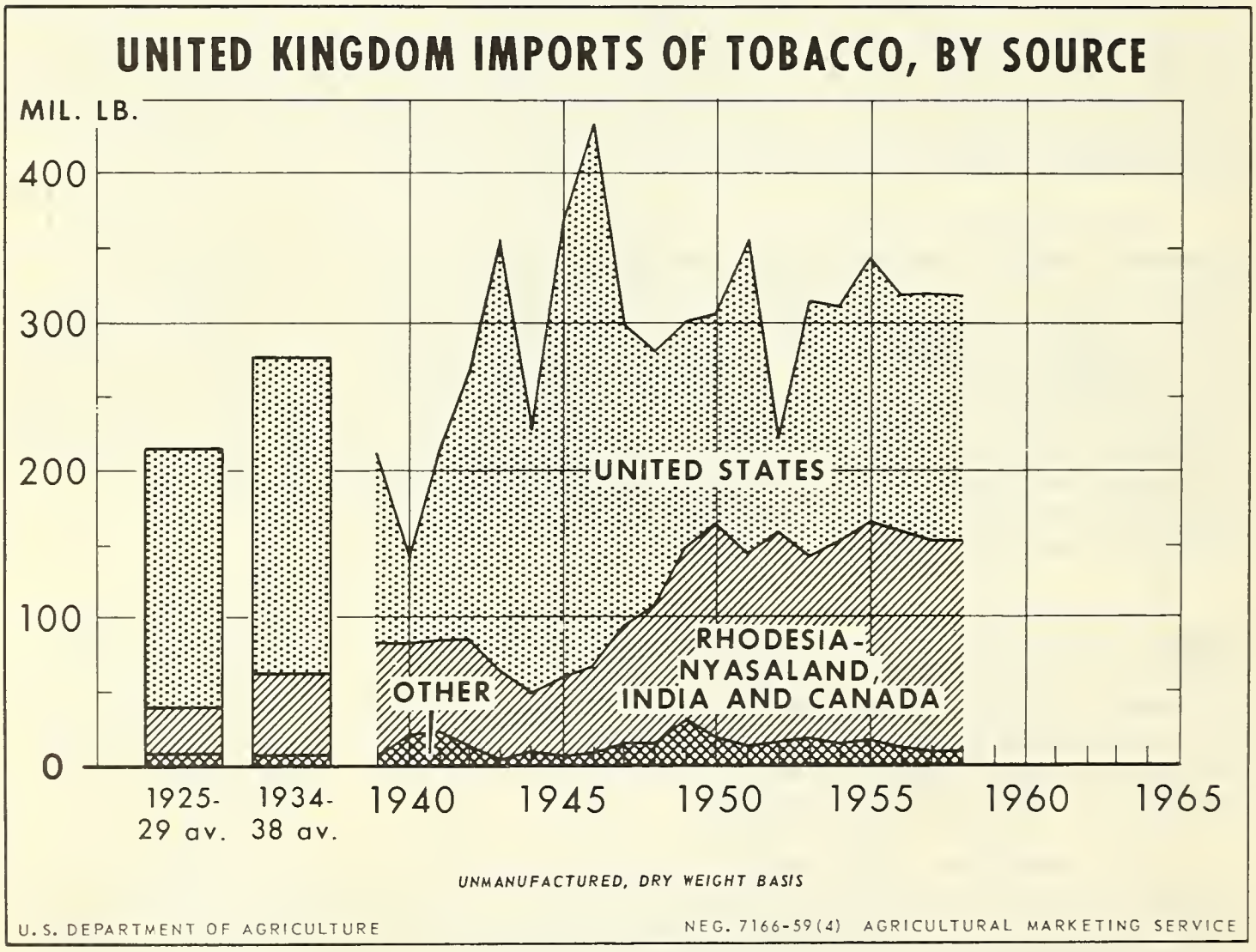

Table 11.--United Kingdom tobacco: Imports, stocks, clearances, and exports for specified periods

Period	Imports 1/			Stocks Dec. 31	Gross clearances from bond 3/			Exports of manufactured tobacco	Re-exports of unmanufactured tobacco
	From U. S. 2/	From Commonwealth countries 2/	Total		Nonpreferential 2/	Preferential 2/	Total		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average									
1934-38	213	57	275	497	185	47	232	39	12
1939-45	182	63	255	310	215	62	277	27	5
1946	366	62	433	383	261	61	322	55	7
1947	201	82	296	384	235	57	292	52	1
1948	172	97	281	390	204	67	271	45	1
1949	154	119	302	419	190	81	271	47	2
1950	144	146	306	445	180	91	271	43	4
1951	212	131	355	498	183	104	287	51	7
1952	67	143	224	430	172	108	280	47	12
1953	174	127	316	452	167	116	283	45	9
1954	160	139	312	468	168	122	290	41	4
1955	179	149	344	507	173	125	298	44	4
1956	160	146	318	523	173	127	300	45	3
1957	168	141	319	532	170	135	305	41	3
1958 4/	164	145	316	534	172	138	310	41	2
July-April									
1954-55	150	135	296	5/446	6/127	6/90	6/217	36	3
1955-56	199	102	313	5/487	6/131	6/96	6/227	36	3
1956-57	142	132	281	5/493	6/131	6/98	6/229	37	2
1957-58	160	114	280	5/494	6/128	6/101	6/229	35	2
1958-59	155	114	275	5/491	6/126	6/101	6/227	32	1

1/ Unmanufactured tobacco.
2/ Since 1946 the full duty rate on tobacco from the United States and other nonpreferential areas has been about 3 percent above the preferential rate on tobacco from Commonwealth areas. In the prewar period, the full duty rate was over 25 percent above the preferential rate.
3/ Largely withdrawals for manufactures for home use and export.
4/ Subject to revision.
5/ March 31.
6/ July-March.

Compiled from the Annual Statement of Trade and Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

flue-cured was composed as follows: From United States, 53 percent; from Rhodesia-Nyasaland, 25 percent; from India, 13 percent; and from Canada, 9 percent. These proportions were little changed from a year earlier.

During July 1958-March 1959, British home consumption of tobacco was about the same as that in the corresponding period in 1957-58. Use of tobacco from Commonwealth sources decreased slightly, but comprised nearly half of the total compared with less than a fourth before, and immediately after, the war. Cigarettes comprise the predominant form of tobacco consumption in the United Kingdom. In the last 5 years, cigarette consumption in Britain is estimated to have increased by around 10 percent despite high retail prices averaging the equivalent of over 50 cents per pack. The British consumer has a strong preference for cigarettes consisting almost entirely of flue-cured. Considerable quantities of pipe tobacco are used, but total consumption is lower than before the war. Use of cigars and snuff is very small.

During July 1958-April 1959, the United Kingdom imported 275 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco--5-6 million less than in the same period in each of the 2 previous years. As usual, flue-cured comprised about 90 percent of the total. Receipts from the U. S. were 3 percent smaller than a year earlier, and comprised 56 percent of the total from all sources, compared with 57 percent a year earlier. Imports from Rhodesia-Nyasaland and India were down by 7 percent and 2 percent, respectively; but from Canada, rose by over a third.

The United Kingdom and the U. S. are the world's principal exporters of cigarettes. In the period July 1958-April 1959, British tobacco exports (mostly cigarettes) were 9 percent smaller than a year earlier. The majority of leading destinations for British manufactured cigarettes took less than in the same months of 1957-58, including Singapore, Malaya, Hong Kong, Sudan, Cyprus, Arabian States, New Zealand and Ghana. Destinations taking more than a year earlier were West Germany, Aden, France and Persian Gulf Establishments.

Stocks of leaf tobacco in the United Kingdom on March 31, 1959 totaled 491 million pounds, compared with 494 million a year earlier and 493 million 2 years earlier. More detailed data available for stocks as of the end of February 1959 indicated stocks of U. S. flue-cured at 283 million pounds--up 3 percent from a year earlier. Stocks of Rhodesian flue-cured as of February 28, 1959 were 6 percent smaller than they were on that date in 1958. Holdings of Indian flue-cured were moderately larger, while those of Canadian flue-cured were down slightly. British stocks of Nyasaland fire-cured were about the same as a year earlier, but stocks of air- and sun-cured from India and Nyasaland were a little smaller. Stocks of oriental tobacco from Turkey and Greece were down nearly two-fifths from the level they had been at the end of February 1958.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND STOCKS OF FOREIGN GROWN TOBACCO 2/

Imports of foreign grown tobacco into the U. S. in January-April 1959 stood at 50 million pounds, 29 percent larger than in the same months of last year. Cigarette leaf comprised about 70 percent of the total and was up by about a fifth, attributable to increased receipts from Turkey and Greece. Stocks of foreign grown cigarette and smoking tobacco in this country on April 1, 1959 totaled 232 million pounds--a new peak for that time of year. These holdings were 2 percent above those of a year earlier and nearly a third above the relatively low stocks of 2 years earlier.

More cigar leaf (filler)--both stemmed and unstemmed--was imported in the first 4 months of 1959 than in the same period a year ago. Imports of scrap--also largely used in cigars--from Cuba rose by approximately a fifth,

2/ Imports of tobacco for consumption are on a declared-weight basis and stocks are on an unstemmed-equivalent basis.

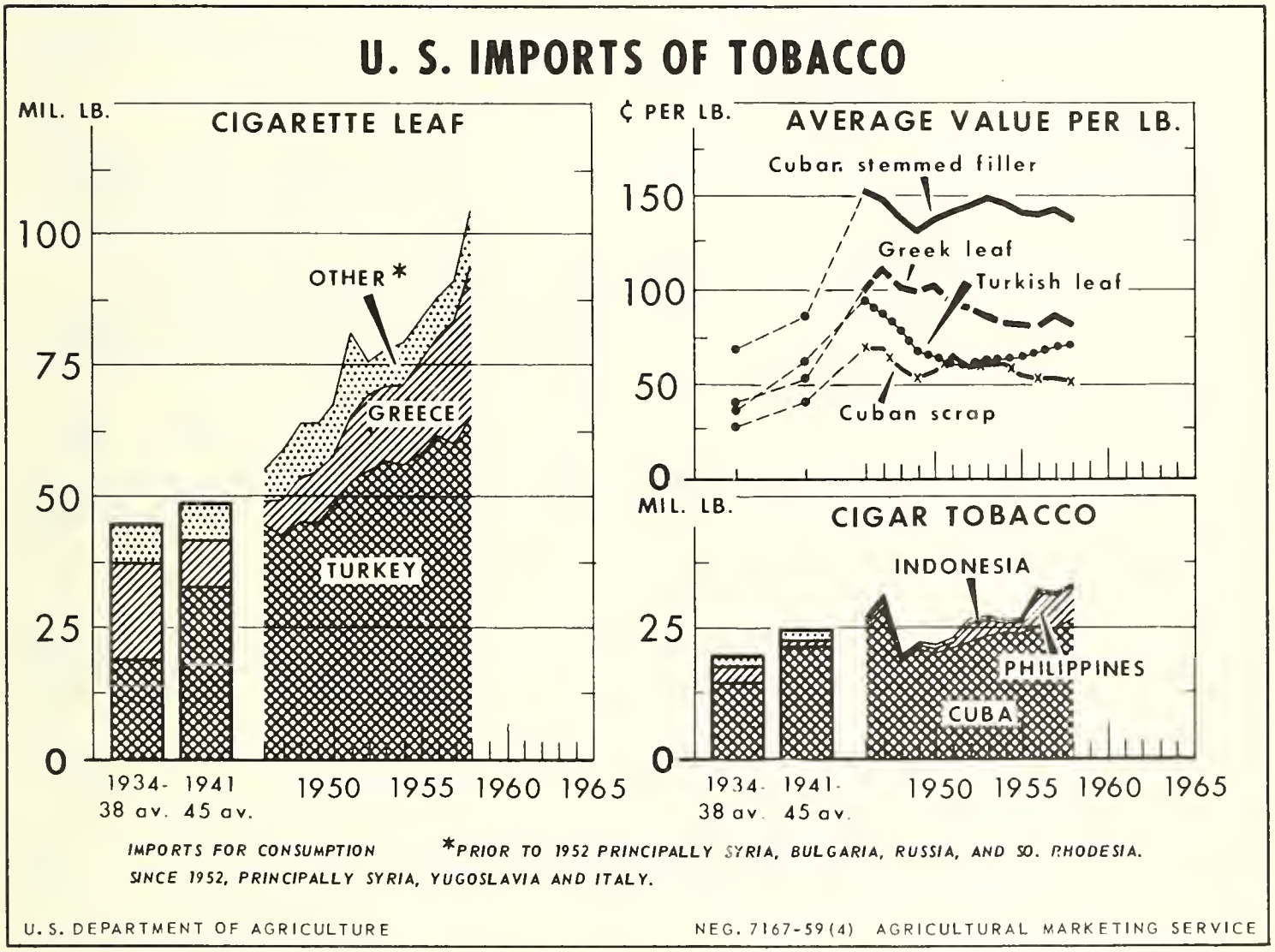

Table 12.--United States imports for consumption of unmanufactured tobacco, from principal supplying countries, for specific periods

(Declared weight)

Classification and country of origin	Average 1951-55	1956	1957 1/	1958 1/	July-January 1957-58 1/	July-January 1958-59 1/	July-January 1958-59 as percentage of 1957-58
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
Cigarette leaf							
Unstemmed:							
Turkey	55.7	61.5	60.0	65.1	17.7	21.6	122
Greece	14.9	18.9	23.3	28.5	8.1	10.4	128
Syria	3.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	.5	.3	60
Italy	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.7	.6	.6	100
Cyprus, etc.	.2	.5	.5	1.2	.5	.3	60
Yugoslavia	1.3	2.9	3.5	4.0	.9	1.3	144
Total 2/	79.6	88.0	91.2	104.7	29.2	35.2	121
Cigar leaf (filler)							
Cuba:							
Stemmed	9.7	9.2	8.8	9.0	2.3	3.0	130
Unstemmed	4.4	3.8	3.0	3.1	1.0	1.3	130
Philippines, Rep.:							
Stemmed	.1	.4	.2	.3	.1	.1	100
Unstemmed	.2	.5	0	.1	0	3/	---
Total 2/	14.9	13.7	12.2	12.7	3.5	4.5	129
Scrap:							
Cuba	8.4	11.3	12.3	13.8	4.3	5.1	119
Philippines, Rep.	1.5	5.6	6.1	5.5	1.0	3.8	380
Total 2/	9.9	17.1	18.4	19.5	5.4	9.1	169
Cigar wrapper (unst.):							
Indonesia	.6	.1	.1	.1	3/	3/	---
Cuba	.4	.6	.6	.5	.2	.2	100
Total 2/	1.0	.7	.7	.6	.2	.2	100
Stems 4/							
Cuba	.2	.8	1.2	.6	.2	.5	250
United Kingdom	.5	.5	.4	.3	.1	.1	100
Total 2/	.7	1.4	1.6	1.1	.2	.7	350
Total imports	106.1	120.9	124.1	138.6	38.5	49.7	129

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes relatively small quantities from other countries not separately listed. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Not cut, ground, or pulverized.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.- Cigarette leaf tobacco: Value per pound of imports into the United States from selected major countries and from all countries, 1948-58

Year	Cigarette leaf, unstemmed					Latakia	All cigarette leaf including Latakia
	Turkey	Greece	Yugoslavia	Italy	All countries	Syria	All countries
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1948	79.7	101.0	81.8	---	81.2	31.9	80.1
1949	68.3	99.0	84.9	---	75.2	31.5	72.6
1950	65.8	102.1	83.6	77.6	73.2	28.4	70.6
1951	61.4	93.5	89.4	73.8	69.6	32.0	67.6
1952	61.4	90.7	73.8	71.5	67.4	40.6	66.0
1953	62.6	86.3	78.6	80.6	67.8	39.7	66.5
1954	63.2	83.5	96.0	95.8	69.1	36.4	67.8
1955	64.4	82.6	87.2	80.2	69.6	37.1	68.6
1956	67.4	81.8	77.3	81.7	70.8	31.5	70.3
1957	70.2	86.9	74.9	87.3	74.7	43.2	74.3
1958	71.1	82.2	72.2	70.4	73.8	26.3	73.4

Computed from the import values and quantities as reported in publications of the United States Department of Commerce.

Table 14.- Cigar tobacco: Value per pound of shipments from Puerto Rico and imports into the United States from selected major countries, 1948-58

Year	Scrap			Stemmed filler		Unstemmed filler
	Cuba	Puerto Rico 1/	Philippines	Cuba	Puerto Rico	Cuba
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1948	58.6	37.1	31.6	139.6	83.8	123.5
1949	54.1	32.8	35.8	132.0	90.2	113.5
1950	56.8	32.7	32.6	136.8	91.6	120.2
1951	65.6	42.0	---	142.0	90.8	121.0
1952	59.7	44.2	29.3	145.8	105.1	134.3
1953	61.1	50.8	26.6	149.0	107.0	121.8
1954	61.0	45.3	28.6	146.8	106.3	104.4
1955	55.6	49.1	28.1	142.3	104.2	98.6
1956	52.3	44.5	26.0	141.2	103.1	114.2
1957	53.4	62.1	29.5	143.1	97.6	133.2
1958	51.7	56.6	32.4	137.9	2/	122.4

1/ Stems, scrap and trimmings.

2/ Comparable data not available.

Computed from the import and shipment values and quantities as reported in publications of the United States Department of Commerce.

while those from the Philippine Republic were almost 4 times as large as receipts a year earlier. An unusually large quantity of Philippine tobacco designated as scrap was imported in January of this year. Stocks of Cuban tobacco in the U. S. on April 1 amounted to 24 million pounds--a fifth above a year ago and the largest for that date since 1948. April 1, 1959 stocks of Philippine tobacco, 13½ million pounds, were about 80 percent above last year's and the largest on record. Stocks of Indonesian tobacco have dwindled--they amounted to only 20,000 pounds on April 1.

Imports of stems (not cut, ground, or pulverized) from Cuba increased substantially in January-April 1959 compared with a year earlier. About 520,000 pounds were imported from that country; a year earlier, imports amounted to 156,000 pounds.

Tobacco is imported into the U. S. primarily for blending with domestic types in cigarette and cigar manufacture. Tables 13 and 14 show the average value per pound of the major kinds of tobacco imported from principal suppliers during the period 1948-58. The dollar values shown for imports into the U. S. are defined generally as the market value in the foreign country. By this definition, entered values exclude U. S. import duties and such nondutiable charges as ocean freight, marine insurance and consular fees. Shipments from Puerto Rico, of course, are not subject to U. S. import duties. The Philippine Republic has an annual duty-free quota of 5,850,000 pounds during 1959-61.

OUTLOOK AND SITUATION FOR TOBACCO LEAF

Flue-Cured, Types 11-14

1959-60 Supplies

This year's flue-cured acreage is probably about 9 percent greater than 1958, though the third smallest in 25 years. Acreage allotments for most farms are the same as last year, but much of that placed in the Soil Bank acreage reserve last year is back in production this year. Yields per acre in 1958 were the highest in history. If 1959 yields should be 1,580 pounds per acre (the average of the last 2 years), the 1959 flue-cured crop would be about 1,105 million pounds--nearly 25 million pounds larger than in 1958. Though this year's crop may be larger than in 1958 and 1957, it will still be well below any other year since 1949.

Table 15.--Flue-cured tobacco, types 11-14: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, July 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/ Total	Disappearance 1/ Domestic	Disappearance 1/ Exports	Average price per pound
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	741	845	1,586	704	338	366	22.9
1941-45	902	1,349	2,251	992	617	375	38.5
1946	1,352	1,147	2,499	1,212	659	553	48.3
1947	1,317	1,287	2,604	1,054	695	359	41.2
1948	1,090	1,550	2,640	1,102	720	382	49.6
1949	1,115	1,538	2,653	1,168	729	439	47.2
1950	1,257	1,485	2,742	1,185	757	428	54.7
1951	1,453	1,557	3,010	1,279	777	502	52.4
1952	1,365	1,731	3,096	1,244	828	416	50.3
1953	1,272	1,852	3,124	1,209	778	431	52.8
1954	1,314	1,915	3,229	1,173	744	429	52.7
1955	1,483	2,056	3,539	1,281	728	553	52.7
1956	1,423	2,258	3,681	1,170	705	465	51.5
1957	975	2,511	3,486	1,178	736	442	55.4
1958 2/	1,081	2,308	3,389	*1,195	*750	*445	58.2

	Parity price 3/	Price support level	Placed under Government loan: Quantity	Placed under Government loan: Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1959 4/
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1946	35.7	32.1	66.5	4.9	0
1947	44.4	40.0	232.3	17.6	0
1948	48.8	43.9	106.1	9.7	0
1949	47.2	42.5	103.5	9.3	0
1950	50.0	45.0	77.6	6.2	0
1951	56.3	50.7	142.2	9.8	0
1952	56.2	50.6	5/165.0	12.1	0
1953	53.2	47.9	151.4	11.9	0
1954	53.2	47.9	130.3	9.9	0
1955	53.7	48.3	298.9	20.2	218.0
1956	54.3	48.9	319.9	22.5	192.0
1957	56.5	50.8	107.8	11.1	88.5
1958	60.7	54.6	145.2	13.5	142.5
Total	---	---	1,538.3	---	641.0

1/ Year beginning July 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ As of applicable date when support level was computed. 4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures. 5/ An additional 78.4 million pounds under option to British manufacturers were pledged for CCC loans, but were purchased and shipped by mid-1953. *Preliminary estimate.

Carryover of flue-cured on July 1, 1959 seems likely to be about 2,195 million pounds--5 percent below a year ago and nearly 13 percent below the record high of 2 years ago. Carryover plus this year's production will provide a total 1959-60 supply of around 3,300--down about 3 percent from 1958-59 and about 10 percent below the record level of 1956-57.

Domestic Use and Exports

For the marketing year just ending (July 1958-June 1959), domestic use of flue-cured is tentatively estimated at 750 million pounds--about 2 percent more than in 1957-58. This is the largest domestic use in 5 years but the percentage increase in the past year was considerably less than for cigarette output--the major outlet for flue-cured.

Exports of flue-cured during July 1958-June 1959 are estimated at about 445 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--relatively close to the 1957-58 level and the recent 10-year average. Based on July 1958-April 1959 data, the average value per pound of the flue-cured exported was up only slightly. (See table 6.) This is in contrast with the 7 percent rise which occurred from 1956-57 to 1957-58. It also is considerably less than the 5 percent increase from 1957 to 1958 in the price received for the crop as a whole.

During the first 11 months of the 1958-59 marketing year, exports of flue-cured to the United Kingdom (accounting for about two-fifths of the total) were $6\frac{3}{4}$ percent less than in the corresponding period of 1957-58. Flue-cured exports to Germany (second ranking outlet, accounting for 15 percent of the total) were 31 percent above the comparable period of 1957-58 and, for the full marketing year, probably will be the largest in 6 years. Australia, the third ranking destination, took 13 percent less than the record high quantity taken in the same 11 months of 1957-58. Belgium and Ireland, always ranking among the leading outlets, increased their takings 27 and 43 percent, respectively, over their lower-than-usual levels of a year earlier. But Netherlands, usually among the top 4 importers of U. S. flue-cured tobacco, cut her takings during July 1958-May 1959 by nearly a half from that taken in the same months a year earlier. Flue-cured exports to Denmark were moderately larger and to Norway were up slightly from a year earlier, but Sweden took less than a third as much as in July 1957-May 1958. Other foreign outlets taking substantially more than a year earlier were Japan, Finland, Italy, Viet Nam and Philippine Republic. Also, there were sizable increases in shipments to Austria, New Zealand, Taiwan and Mexico and small increases in shipments to Hong Kong and Portugal. Exports of flue-cured to Indonesia continued to fall off sharply from the sizable quantities that formerly went there, and exports to Thailand were down considerably from the record level of 1957-58. Other countries that took less than they did in the comparable period a year earlier were Egypt, Switzerland, Spain and India.

Prices

Growers received an overall record average of 58.2 cents per pound for the 1958 crop--up 5 percent from the 1957 crop average. The Government support

level for the 1958 crop was 54.6 cents per pound--7 percent above a year earlier and above any previous year's support level.

The President vetoed legislation recently passed by Congress that would have had the effect of keeping the 1959 support level the same as for the 1958 crop. If Congress takes no further action with respect to this or other legislation, the support level for 1959 flue-cured will be set in accordance with existing law. This provides for price support at 90 percent of parity as of July 1--beginning of the marketing year. The flue-cured parity price, computed on the basis of May 1959 data, was 61.9 cents per pound. Ninety percent of this is 55.7 cents per pound--1.1 cents above last season's support level. If the July 1 parity varies from that computed in May (and legally applicable to June), then the 1959 support for flue-cured will reflect a similar percentage change from 55.7 cents.

Burley, Type 31

1959-60 Supplies

This year's burley acreage is indicated to be a little larger than in 1958. Acreage allotments in 1959 are mostly the same as last year. If yields per acre should equal the 1956-58 average, the 1959 crop may approximate 490 million pounds--5 percent more than last year's crop, smallest since 1943. The 1958 average yield per acre was below that of the previous 2 years; a wet growing season resulted in leaves that weighed out lighter than anticipated earlier.

The carryover on October 1, 1959, the beginning of the 1959-60 marketing year, is expected to be around 1,247 million pounds--about 38 million below holdings last October. If this year's crop turns out to be 490 million pounds, the 1959-60 total supply--production plus carryover--will approximate 1,737 million pounds, 1 percent less than for the current season.

Growers in the burley belt have been notified that acreage represented as "Maryland" grown in 1959 will be measured and counted as burley unless the ASC county committee determines from satisfactory proof furnished by the farm operator that the production of such acreage was classified as Maryland tobacco when marketed. If the combined acreage of "Maryland" and burley on a farm exceeds its burley allotment, an excess marketing card will be issued, and no price support will be made available to any tobacco grown on the farm. Also, marketing quota penalties will be collected on all tobacco marketed from the farm at a rate depending on the excess tobacco acreage. Refund of penalties will be made only after satisfactory proof is furnished to the county committee that the "Maryland" tobacco was classified as Maryland tobacco when marketed. It was also pointed out that under existing law any acreage of tobacco grown in excess of farm allotments is not taken into account in establishing allotments for subsequent years.

Domestic Use and Exports

During the year ending September 30, 1959, domestic use of burley may be about 470 million pounds--slightly below the quantity consumed in 1957-58.

Table 16.--Burley tobacco, type 31: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods
(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/ Total	Disappearance 1/ Domestic	Disappearance 1/ Exports	Average price per pound
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	287	701	988	314	302	12	22.2
1941-45	448	730	1,178	437	424	13	40.0
1946	614	853	1,467	526	476	50	39.7
1947	485	941	1,426	524	496	28	48.5
1948	603	902	1,505	531	489	42	46.0
1949	561	974	1,535	535	494	41	45.2
1950	499	1,000	1,499	518	488	30	49.0
1951	618	981	1,599	538	506	32	51.2
1952	650	1,061	1,711	548	519	29	50.3
1953	564	1,163	1,727	529	494	35	52.5
1954	668	1,198	1,866	519	486	33	49.8
1955	470	1,347	1,817	516	482	34	58.6
1956	506	1,301	1,807	508	480	28	63.6
1957	488	1,299	1,787	502	474	28	60.3
1958 2/	466	1,285	1,751	*504	*470	*34	66.1

	Parity price 3/	Price support level	Placed under Government loan: Quantity	Placed under Government loan: Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1959 4/
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1946	37.3	33.6	147.8	24.1	0
1947	44.8	40.3	37.7	7.8	0
1948	47.1	42.4	96.7	16.0	0
1949	44.8	40.3	39.1	7.0	0
1950	50.8	45.7	44.2	8.9	0
1951	55.3	49.8	97.3	15.7	1.4
1952	55.0	49.5	103.9	16.0	3.2
1953	51.8	46.6	102.1	18.1	41.1
1954	51.5	46.4	221.4	33.2	139.5
1955	51.3	46.2	73.1	15.6	63.4
1956	53.4	48.1	6.0	1.2	3.0
1957	57.4	51.7	16.6	3.4	15.7
1958	61.6	55.4	11.2	2.4	11.2
Total	—	—	675.8	—	278.5

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ As of applicable date when support level was computed. 4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures; includes approximately 12 million pounds of 1951-54 crops in CCC inventories. *Preliminary estimate.

Manufacture of cigarettes--main outlet for burley--increased substantially in 1958-59, but indications are that there has not been a matching increase in use of burley. Pipe smoking tobacco and chewing tobacco also utilize significant quantities of burley. In the first 7 months of the current marketing year, output of smoking tobacco and plug chewing were close to year-earlier levels.

Exports of burley in 1958-59 will probably approximate 34 million pounds (farm-sales weight), compared with 28 million in each of the 2 previous marketing years. During the first 7 months of the current marketing year (October 1958-April 1959), burley exports increased more than a third over those a year ago. Seven countries--West Germany, Sweden, Mexico, Portugal, France, Italy and Denmark--accounted for 80 percent of the total. Exports to Germany increased by more than two-fifths, and to Mexico, by nearly a fifth. Takings by France more than doubled, while approximately a million pounds went to Italy, in contrast to none in the corresponding period of 1957-58. Exports to Sweden were down 7 percent and to Portugal, 23 percent. There were increases in shipments to Finland, Norway and Australia, but a decline to Egypt.

Prices

Growers received a record average of 66.1 cents per pound for the 1958 crop--almost 10 percent more than for the 1957 crop and 20 percent above the 1952-56 average. Prices were record high in each of the burley producing States. Placements under loan in the 1958 season amounted to about 11 million pounds--about 2½ percent of the crop.

If Congress takes no further action with respect to the recently vetoed or other legislation dealing with support prices for tobacco, the 1959 support level for burley will be set at 90 percent of the October 1 parity price. The parity price applicable to June 1959 was 64.0 cents per pound. Ninety percent of this is 57.6 cents--2.2 cents or 4 percent higher than the support level in effect for last year's crop. Should the parity price for burley change by October 1, the support level for the 1959 crop will reflect about the same percentage change from 57.6 cents.

Maryland, Type 32 3/

1959-60 Supplies

The Maryland acreage for this year is indicated as 12 percent larger than in 1958. No marketing quotas or acreage allotments are applicable to the 1959 crop, as the vote of Maryland growers in a referendum last February fell slightly short of the two-thirds majority required by law to continue marketing quotas. If yields per acre should equal the recent 5-year average (adjusted for the low 1955 figure), this year's crop probably would be near 35 million pounds--11 percent larger than the relatively small 1958 crop.

3/ For marketing quota purposes, the carryover and total supply of Maryland tobacco are calculated as of January 1 falling within the marketing year--the 12-month period, October 1 through September 30. Disappearance is calculated on the October-September basis.

Table 17.--Maryland tobacco, type 32: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks following Jan. 1 1/	Supply	Disappearance 2/ Total	Disappearance 2/ Domestic	Disappearance 2/ Exports	Average price per pound
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	27.5	38.4	65.9	26.5	21.1	5.4	19.7
1941-45	29.4	44.1	71.5	29.7	27.1	2.6	48.9
1946	46.2	32.4	78.6	34.0	28.3	5.7	44.5
1947	37.8	44.9	82.7	34.3	27.0	7.3	42.8
1948	35.0	46.9	81.9	37.0	27.7	9.3	54.4
1949	41.2	45.5	86.7	35.4	28.0	7.4	48.3
1950	40.0	53.4	93.4	35.5	27.1	8.4	48.2
1951	41.6	59.3	100.9	33.3	26.7	6.6	44.8
1952	40.2	64.9	105.1	40.3	32.5	7.8	48.8
1953	40.5	65.4	105.9	36.4	28.4	8.0	54.5
1954	43.8	68.6	112.4	36.1	27.9	8.2	40.3
1955	31.5	77.5	109.0	38.6	25.7	12.9	50.8
1956	36.5	69.7	106.2	34.9	21.4	13.5	51.7
1957	38.5	69.4	107.9	37.0	25.3	11.7	44.9
1958 3/	31.4	70.9	102.3	*38.5	*26.0	*12.5	*62.0

	Parity price 4/	Price support level	Placed under Government loan: Quantity	Placed under Government loan: Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1959 5/
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1946	30.0	27.0	0	---	0
1947	36.2	32.6	0	---	0
1948	48.8	43.9	3.0	8.6	0
1949	46.5	41.8	2.6	6.3	0
1950	56.5	48.6	5.5	13.8	0
1951	60.6	No price support 6/			
1952	58.5	No price support 6/			
1953	56.0	50.4	6.7	16.5	4.4
1954	53.5	No price support 6/			
1955	53.1	No price support 6/			
1956	52.2	47.0	3.3	9.0	0
1957	53.3	48.0	5.9	15.3	5.0
1958	56.4	50.8	7/.8	7/	.6
Total	---	---	22.2	---	10.0

1/ For marketing quota purposes, the carryover and total supply of Maryland tobacco are calculated as of January 1 falling within the marketing year--October 1 through September 30. 2/ Year beginning October 1. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ As of applicable date when support level was computed or October 1. 5/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 2 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures. 6/ Marketing quota not in effect since less than two-thirds of growers voting approved. 7/ Marketings not yet completed, but of deliveries to auctions through June 19, nearly 4 percent was placed under loan. *Preliminary estimate.

Carryover stocks next January 1 may be around 64 million pounds--approximately 7 million less than held a year earlier and the lowest since 1951. This carryover plus a 35-million-pound crop would provide a total supply of 99 million pounds, about 3 million lower than for this year.

Maryland growers will vote on marketing quotas for their 1960, 1961 and 1962 crops in a referendum to be held not later than the end of February 1960.

Domestic Use and Exports

Domestic use of Maryland tobacco during October 1958-September 1959 may be near the 25-1/3 million pounds consumed in 1957-58. Cigarettes are the major outlet for Maryland tobacco, though some grades are used in cigars.

Exports of Maryland tobacco in the current marketing year seem likely to exceed the 1957-58 level, although probably falling short of the postwar peak reached in 1956-57. Exports in 1958-59 may total about 12½ million pounds (farm-sales weight), compared with 11.7 million in 1957-58 and 13½ million in 1956-57. In the first 7 months of the current marketing year (October 1958-April 1959), exports of Maryland were 10 percent above those a year earlier. Switzerland, our chief foreign market for Maryland tobacco, took 15 percent less than in the like period of 1957-58. On the other hand, exports to Germany, second ranking outlet, jumped 57 percent over those a year earlier, with takings in the first 7 months of the current marketing year exceeding those for all of 1957-58. Exports to Portugal were nearly double shipments in the comparable months of 1957-58, while larger exports than a year earlier also went to Spain, Belgium, and The Netherlands. Sizable quantities were exported to Viet Nam in contrast to none in the same period in 1957-58.

Prices

Auction markets for the 1958 Maryland crop began on April 28 and are now scheduled to continue to July 17. Sales through June 19 totaled 20.8 million pounds, and averaged 62.3 cents per pound--36 percent higher than in the comparable period of last season. The quality of the crop currently marketed is considerably better than the 1957 crop. This season, all grades have averaged higher than in 1958, with largest gains--generally ranging from about 5 to 18 cents a pound--occurring for heavy-crop (B's), tips (T's), and seconds (X's).

In addition to sales at auction, Maryland tobacco is sold on the Baltimore hogshead market, which usually accounts for approximately a tenth of all Maryland tobacco marketings. This market operates year-round, but most deliveries are made during the months of May through August. Sales are made on the basis of competitive bids during the period which parallels the auction sales season; other times of the year, they are made on a negotiated basis. This year, the Baltimore hogshead market opened for competitive bidding on April 30. Through June 19, deliveries totaled 2.3 million pounds. Combined market receipts as of that date thus totaled 23.1 million pounds--nearly three-fourths of the 1958 crop.

The Government support level for the crop now being marketed is 50.8 cents a pound. About 4 percent of deliveries through June 19 were placed under Government loan. A year earlier loan placements amounted to 16 percent of market deliveries.

No price support will be available for the 1959 crop when it is marketed next year, since more than a third of the growers voting in last February's referendum disapproved quotas.

Fire-Cured, Types 21-23

1959-60 Supplies

This year's acreages of the Virginia, and Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured types are indicated to be about a fifth larger than in 1958. Although acreage allotments are mostly the same this year as last, much of the substantial acreage placed in the Soil Bank acreage reserve was returned to production. If yields per acre are near the averages of recent years (adjusted for trend), the 1959 crop may approximate 54 million pounds--a fourth larger than last year when the crop was the smallest on record.

The carryover on October 1 (beginning of the 1959-60 marketing year) is estimated at about 116 million pounds--16 or 17 million less than a year earlier and the lowest since 1946. This carryover plus the new crop will provide a total supply for 1959-60 approximating 170 million pounds. Supplies at this level would be 4 percent less than for the current year and a new record low.

Domestic Use and Exports

During the October 1958-September 1959 marketing year, domestic use of fire-cured tobacco may be about 33 million pounds--close to consumption in 1957-58. In the first 7 months of 1958-59, production of snuff--principal domestic outlet for fire-cured--was 1 percent above a year earlier, and for the current marketing year as a whole it is expected to hold near the 1957-58 level.

Exports of fire-cured in the 1958-59 marketing year are estimated at near 28 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--4 or 5 percent below 1957-58. During the first 7 months of 1958-59, exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured were about a sixth below those of a year earlier. The Netherlands, accounting for nearly 45 percent of the total, took about a fourth more than in October 1957-April 1958. Switzerland increased her takings by about an eighth, while more Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured than a year earlier also went to Egypt, Denmark, Germany and Canary Islands.

Significant quantities of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured went to Portugal, in contrast to none a year earlier, while exports to Viet Nam held even. On the other hand, exports to France were only a small fraction of the more than

Table 19.--Fire-cured tobacco, types 21-23 1/: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 2/ Total	Disappearance 2/ Domestic	Disappearance 2/ Exports	Average price per pound
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	110.2	194.2	304.4	123.0	53.2	69.8	10.2
1941-45	66.1	170.7	236.8	81.9	49.6	38.3	22.1
1946	108.9	105.1	214.0	70.6	36.2	34.4	26.0
1947	86.4	143.4	229.8	67.2	36.9	30.3	29.5
1948	73.2	162.6	235.8	77.9	34.7	43.2	31.9
1949	72.2	157.9	230.1	65.2	36.5	28.7	29.8
1950	58.3	164.9	223.2	76.0	36.7	39.3	31.2
1951	59.5	147.2	206.7	59.8	32.2	27.6	40.0
1952	58.2	146.9	205.1	58.8	29.6	29.2	37.6
1953	48.9	146.3	195.2	61.2	32.9	28.3	33.8
1954	62.2	134.0	196.2	59.1	29.9	29.2	37.8
1955	65.2	137.1	202.3	64.6	31.2	33.4	37.3
1956	70.6	137.7	208.3	62.7	32.4	30.3	36.6
1957	50.5	145.6	196.1	62.9	33.7	29.2	36.8
1958 3/	43.3	133.2	176.5	*61.0	*33.0	*28.0	37.8

Year	Parity price 4/	Price support level 5/	Placed under Government loan: Quantity	Placed under Government loan: Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1959 6/
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1946	17.8	25.2	40.8	37.5	0
1947	21.5	30.2	31.3	36.2	0
1948	22.6	31.8	27.3	37.3	0
1949	21.5	30.2	18.7	25.9	0
1950	30.3	34.3	12.2	20.9	0
1951	33.6	37.4	7.5	12.6	.3
1952	34.8	37.1	10.9	18.7	7/
1953	34.4	35.0	8.2	16.8	7/
1954	34.8	34.8	6.9	11.1	4.2
1955	35.8	34.6	9.7	14.9	7.0
1956	36.2	36.1	20.4	28.9	16.5
1957	38.8	38.8	14.9	29.5	12.7
1958	8/	5/38.8	6.5	15.0	6.4
Total	—	—	215.3	—	47.2

1/ Type 24 included until early 1950's when it became practically nonexistent. 2/ Year beginning October 1. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ As of applicable date when support level was computed. 5/ Set at 75 percent of burley support, but from 1958 on, not to exceed 1957 level unless 90 percent of fire-cured parities exceeds such level. 6/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average somewhat less than these farm-sales weight figures. 7/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 8/ Parities for these types separated, and on October 1, 1958, was 41.8 cents for Virginia type 21 and 41.2 cents for Kentucky-Tennessee types 22-23. *Preliminary estimate.

2 million pounds received in October 1957-April 1958. Belgium and Sweden each cut takings by approximately half. None was reported going to the Belgian Congo or Indonesia; both of these destinations took considerable quantities a year earlier.

Exports of Virginia fire-cured in October 1958-April 1959 were 6 percent less than in the comparable period of 1957-58. Norway, usually the leading outlet, reduced takings by about a third. Consignments to Germany were also sharply lower. On the other hand, exports to the United Kingdom were up by about three-tenths, and there were increases in shipments to Sweden, Switzerland, and Australia.

Prices

The 1958 season average price for all fire-cured combined was 37.8 cents per pound--1 cent higher than in the preceding season. The Virginia fire-cured season average was 36.9 cents--1.8 cents less than in the previous year and about 2½ cents less than the 1956 record average. The Kentucky-Tennessee type 22 price average for the 1958 crop was 38.4 cents--about 1½ cents above that for the previous crop and the highest in 3 seasons. For Kentucky-Tennessee type 23, the 1958 season average was 37.0 cents--over 2 cents more than for the preceding crop and the highest on record.

The level of Government price support for 1958 fire-cured was 38.8 cents per pound. About 6½ million pounds of the combined fire-cured types were placed under Government loan, equal to 15 percent of the crop.

Under existing law Government price support is mandatory for Virginia fire-cured (type 21) and Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured (types 22-23) when marketing quotas are in effect. These support levels are based on 75 percent of the burley support, but cannot exceed the 1957 level unless 90 percent of their own parities goes above this level. Under these provisions, supports for 1958 fire-cured were set at the same level as for the 1957 crop--38.8 cents. This figure exceeds 90 percent of the Virginia fire-cured parity price applicable to June 1959 by eight-tenths of a cent, and exceeds 90 percent of the Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured parity price applicable to June 1959 by 1.1 cents. It appears likely that the support level for the 1959 fire-cured types will be the same as for the preceding two crops--38.8 cents per pound.

Dark Air-Cured and Sun-Cured, Types 35-37

1959-60 Supplies

The 1959 indicated acreage of dark air-cured tobacco is about 7 percent larger than last year's, while that of Virginia sun-cured is almost double that harvested in 1958. Acreage allotments are mostly the same as in 1958, but land placed last year in the Soil Bank acreage reserve (now discontinued) is being returned to production.

If yields per acre are near the average of the last 3 years, this year's production of dark air-cured and sun-cured will approximate 23 million

Table 19.--Dark air-cured and sun-cured tobacco, types 35-37: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/ Total	Disappearance 1/ Domestic	Disappearance 1/ Exports	Average price per pound
Average:	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
1934-38	35.5	62.8	98.3	39.0	27.0	12.0	9.4
1941-45	37.0	64.4	101.4	39.8	33.9	5.9	20.6
1946	49.6	60.4	110.0	37.3	29.7	7.6	22.5
1947	37.2	72.7	109.9	32.7	26.3	6.4	25.8
1948	34.8	77.2	112.0	37.5	22.7	14.8	28.7
1949	36.2	74.5	110.7	29.9	23.1	6.8	28.2
1950	28.6	80.8	109.4	36.4	25.6	10.8	24.6
1951	31.7	73.0	104.7	30.1	21.5	8.6	34.3
1952	33.8	74.6	108.4	29.3	22.7	6.6	31.6
1953	26.6	79.1	105.7	29.9	22.8	7.1	25.9
1954	34.1	75.8	109.9	29.1	19.0	10.1	34.1
1955	31.1	80.8	111.9	26.5	20.5	6.0	31.1
1956	33.9	85.4	119.3	36.4	25.2	11.2	34.1
1957	22.5	82.9	105.4	27.4	20.5	6.9	35.9
1958 2/	18.0	78.0	96.0	*29.5	*21.0	*8.5	38.2

	Parity price 3/ Types 35-36	Parity price 3/ Type 37	Price support level 4/	Placed under Government loan: Quantity	Placed under Government loan: Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1959 5/
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1946	14.3	19.1	22.4	15.7	31.7	0
1947	17.2	23.1	26.9	14.5	39.0	0
1948	18.1	24.2	28.3	8.9	25.6	0
1949	17.2	23.1	26.9	4.0	11.0	0
1950	27.2	34.2	30.5	4.1	14.3	0
1951	29.6	37.5	33.2	7.4	23.3	.7
1952	30.5	37.7	33.0	6/9.9	29.3	0
1953	30.2	35.6	31.1	7.5	28.2	.2
1954	29.4	34.5	30.9	7.3	22.5	5.6
1955	30.4	34.1	30.8	6.3	20.0	4.8
1956	31.0	33.0	32.1	6.7	19.8	5.9
1957	33.2	35.5	34.5	3.0	13.3	2.5
1958	36.0	37.5	4/34.5	.6	3.3	.3
Total	---	---	---	95.9	---	20.0

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ As of applicable date when support level was computed. 4/ Set at 66-2/3 percent of burley support, but from 1958 on, not to exceed 1957 level unless 90 percent of dark air- and sun-cured parities exceed such level. 5/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are less than these farm-sales weight figures. 6/ An additional 200,000 pounds under option to British manufacturers were pledged for CCC loans but were purchased and shipped by mid-1933. *Preliminary estimate.

pounds--5 million more than the 1958 record small crop and close to the outturn in 1957. The carryover of types 35-37 on October 1 (beginning of the 1959-60 marketing year) is estimated at near 66 million pounds--12 million less than last October and lowest since 1946. Carryover plus the new crop would provide a total supply for 1959-60 of about 89 million pounds--7 percent less than for the current year.

Domestic Use and Exports

In the year ending September 30, domestic use of dark air- and sun-cured may be about 21 million pounds--slightly higher than in 1957-58. Output of chewing products, the major outlet for these types, is likely to be down, but the decline may be less than in recent years. A sustaining factor in domestic consumption of dark air-cured is use in products other than chewing. There are indications that such use has expanded in recent years.

The 1958-59 exports of dark air-cured are estimated at about 8½ million pounds (farm-sales weight), compared with 6.9 million in 1957-58. The increase is mainly due to substantial shipments of One Sucker. In October 1958-April 1959, exports of One Sucker at 2.2 million pounds (farm-sales weight) were about 4 times the quantity shipped in the comparable period a year earlier. The principal destination was Austria--that country's takings accounted for over two-fifths of the total. In 1957-58, none was shipped to Austria. Portugal was the second ranking outlet, taking over 600,000 pounds, compared with roughly 50,000 a year earlier. Belgium--normally a ranking market for this type--increased her takings substantially over those in October 1957-April 1958.

Exports of Green River (type 36) in the first 7 months of the current marketing year (October 1958-April 1959) were more than a fourth less than a year earlier. Nearly two-thirds of the recent 7-month total went to the United Kingdom, which took 29 percent more than in the like period of 1957-58. Sizable shipments went to the Bahamas, in contrast to negligible quantities a year earlier. On the other hand, none was reported going to the Belgian Congo or Portugal, both of which received significant quantities in October 1957-April 1958.

In the first 7 months of the current marketing year, exports of Black Fat (a semiprocessed form composed largely of dark air-cured tobacco) were 2 percent lower than a year earlier. Nigeria, the leading outlet, took a little more than in the corresponding period of 1957-58, but Ghana, the next ranking destination, took a little less. Less Black Fat than a year earlier also went to French West Africa, Cameroon and Canary Islands. Significant quantities were shipped to Liberia and Bahamas, in contrast to none a year earlier.

Prices

The 1958 season price for dark air- and sun-cured tobacco combined was 38.2 cents per pound--6 percent above the 1957 crop average. For each of the three types, the season average prices set new record highs. The average for

One Sucker (type 35) was 39.0 cents--over 2 cents higher than a year earlier. The 1958 crop of Green River (type 36) brought an average of 36.7 cents--up about 2-1/3 cents from the 1957 crop average. The price average for 1958 Virginia sun-cured (type 37) was 36.8 cents--nearly 3 cents above the average for the previous crop.

The level of support for 1958 dark air-cured and sun-cured was 34½ cents per pound. In the recent season, growers placed record low quantities under Government loan; placements were equal to only about 3 percent of the crop.

Under existing law Government price support is mandatory for dark air-cured (types 35-36) and Virginia sun-cured (type 37) when marketing quotas are in effect. These support levels are based on 66-2/3 percent of the burley support, but cannot exceed the 1957 level unless 90 percent of their own parities goes above this level. Under these provisions, supports for 1958 dark air- and sun-cured were set at the same level as for the 1957 crop--34.5 cents. This figure exceeds 90 percent of the dark air-cured parity price applicable to June 1959 by 1.1 cents but is just equal to 90 percent of the Virginia sun-cured parity price applicable to June 1959. It appears likely that the support level for 1959 dark air-cured (types 35-36) will be the same as for the preceding two crops--34.5 cents per pound. But there is a possibility that the support level for Virginia sun-cured could go higher than the 1958 (and 1957) level, if Congress takes no further action with respect to recently vetoed or other legislation dealing with support prices for tobacco.

Cigar, Types 41-62

1959-60 Supplies

Filler: Pennsylvania filler (type 41) acreage may be about 3 percent above last year's and the largest in 8 years. Ohio filler (types 42-44) acreage may be a fourth larger than in 1958 when excessive rainfall reduced it to a record low. Acreage allotments are in effect on the Ohio types but not on the Pennsylvania type. If 1959 yields equal the 1954-58 average (excluding the abnormally low 1958 figure in the Ohio area), the 1959 production of these continental filler types will total about 56 million pounds--5 percent above last year. The carryover of these types next October 1 is estimated at about 125 million pounds--up about 1 million from last October's record low. This carryover plus this year's production then would provide a total supply for 1959-60 of 181 million pounds--4 million pounds more than for 1958-59 and 7 million pounds greater than the record low of 1957-58.

Puerto Rican filler (type 46) is mainly harvested early in the calendar year. The crop ready for market in the first half of 1959 has been estimated at 25.6 million pounds--4 percent smaller than last year's. Carryover last October 1 was 49.6 million pounds--only slightly below a year earlier. However, stocks of Puerto Rican tobacco in the hands of dealers and manufacturers on April 1, 1959, reported at 48.3 million pounds, were 16 percent less than on the same date last year. About 44 percent was held in the United States and 56 percent on the Island.

Binder: Cigar binder types of tobacco are produced in the Connecticut Valley (types 51-52) and Wisconsin (types 54-55). Acreage allotments are in effect in both areas, and for most farms are the same as last year. During 1956-58, a large part of the allotted acreage in the Connecticut Valley was taken out

of production by placing it in the Soil Bank acreage reserve--a program now terminated. Recent unofficial reports indicate that this year, binder tobacco acreage in the Connecticut Valley may increase considerably above the extremely small acreage of 1958, though still far below the levels of 5 to 10 years ago. The 1958 total production was only a little over 5 million pounds contrasted with around 25 million pounds annually during 1951 to 1954. With average yields, total production this year might range around 10 million pounds. Carryover of types 51-52 next October 1 is expected to drop to a new low of about 34 million pounds. If production should be 10 million pounds, the 1959-60 total supply of types 51-52 would be fairly near the 1958-59 level, the smallest on record.

The 1959 acreage of the Wisconsin binder (types 54-55) is expected to be moderately larger than last year. With average yields, production of the Wisconsin types may be near 23 million pounds--around 5 percent more than in 1958 and the most in 5 years. Carryover of the Wisconsin types next October 1 is estimated at approximately 45 million pounds--down about 1½ million from last October 1. However, if the crop turns out to be about 5 percent larger than last year, the total supply of the Wisconsin types for 1959-60 probably will be near the 68 million pound level for 1958-59.

Growers of Connecticut Valley binder (types 51-52) and Ohio filler (types 42-44)-Wisconsin binder (types 54-55) will vote on marketing quotas for their 1960, 1961 and 1962 crops in separate referendums to be held not later than the end of February 1960.

Wrapper: According to early March indications, Connecticut Valley shade-grown (type 61) acreage might be up only slightly from last year, but Georgia-Florida shade-grown (type 62) acreage might increase by about a tenth. If 1959 yields equal the average for recent years, this year's total production of shade-grown wrapper may approach 18 million pounds--over 1½ million pounds above 1958. Carryover as of July 1, 1959 is estimated at 20½ million pounds--very little different than a year ago. The 1959-60 total supply of shade-grown wrapper--carryover plus this year's production--may approximate 38.5 million pounds, 4 percent above 1958-59 and perhaps a record high.

Disappearance and Exports

Filler: The disappearance of Pennsylvania and Ohio filler in the year ending September 30, according to preliminary indications, may be around 52 million pounds--2 million larger than in 1957-58. Exports of filler tobacco account for only a relatively small part of total disappearance. During October 1958-April 1959, however, exports of filler were the largest for several years--amounting to about two-thirds of a million pounds. Viet Nam took nearly all of this. Total disappearance of Puerto Rican filler in the year ending last September 30 at nearly 27½ million pounds was down about an eighth from the previous year. Use of imported filler tobacco in October 1958-April 1959 was running well ahead of that in the same period a year earlier.

Table 20.--Cigar filler tobacco, types 41-46: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, 1947-58

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Cents
	Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41)						
1947	52.1	98.5	150.6	50.8	49.3	1.5	30.5
1948	57.4	99.8	157.2	51.2	50.5	.7	26.3
1949	54.2	106.0	160.2	44.4	43.7	.7	26.4
1950	56.0	115.8	171.8	45.6	45.0	.6	26.4
1951	56.2	126.2	182.4	50.0	49.3	.7	19.0
1952	37.9	132.4	170.3	51.2	50.8	.4	25.2
1953	38.2	119.1	157.3	51.6	51.4	.2	27.5
1954	48.8	105.7	154.5	41.5	41.4	.1	27.4
1955	45.7	113.0	158.7	55.0	54.6	.4	24.5
1956	48.4	103.7	152.1	46.8	46.6	.2	24.0
1957	41.2	105.3	146.5	43.0	42.9	.1	20.5
1958 2/	51.0	103.5	154.5				28.0
	Ohio, Miami Valley (types 42-44)						
1947	8.4	23.7	32.1	8.2	8.2		31.0
1948	10.9	23.9	34.8	8.9	8.9		23.0
1949	11.2	25.9	37.1	9.1	9.1		25.0
1950	10.5	28.0	38.5	7.3	7.3		18.6
1951	7.3	31.2	38.5	10.0	10.0		24.4
1952	8.8	28.5	37.3	10.0	10.0		25.0
1953	6.6	27.3	33.9	9.8	9.8		18.5
1954	8.0	24.1	32.1	9.2	9.2		22.5
1955	7.5	22.9	30.4	7.2	7.2		21.8
1956	6.3	23.2	29.5	6.4	6.4		22.0
1957	4.6	23.1	27.7	7.2	7.2		22.8
1958 2/	2.4	20.5	22.9				24.2
	Puerto Rico (type 46)						
1947	26.1	74.0	100.1	32.1	30.6	1.5	27.5
1948	27.0	68.0	95.0	41.8	32.9	8.9	27.0
1949	26.0	53.2	79.2	28.1	25.9	2.2	20.0
1950	25.5	51.1	76.6	28.8	28.5	.3	28.0
1951	28.1	47.8	75.9	34.1	33.8	.3	30.0
1952	34.3	41.8	76.1	28.9	28.6	.3	32.0
1953	34.1	47.2	81.3	32.1	32.0	.1	30.0
1954	34.0	49.2	83.2	23.9	23.8	.1	30.5
1955	30.0	59.3	89.3	31.7	31.6	.1	25.2
1956	24.0	57.6	81.6	31.3	30.9	.4	30.8
1957	26.7	50.3	77.0	27.4	27.4	.1	27.5
1958 2/	25.6	49.6	75.2				31.5

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision.

Table 21.--Cigar binder tobacco, types 51-52: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, 1947-58

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/ Total	Disappearance 1/ Domestic	Disappearance 1/ Exports	Average price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
	Connecticut Valley Broadleaf (type 51)						
1947	15.0	28.6	43.6	13.3			51.0
1948	14.0	30.3	44.3	17.8	13.5	4.3	60.0
1949	14.1	26.5	40.6	12.9	11.8	1.1	53.0
1950	16.4	27.7	44.1	14.3	13.3	1.0	52.0
1951	14.5	29.8	44.3	14.1	13.2	.9	51.0
1952	14.8	30.2	45.0	14.5	13.8	.7	50.0
1953	14.7	30.5	45.2	13.4	12.7	.7	58.4
1954	13.3	31.8	45.1	11.7	11.5	.2	56.5
1955	12.1	33.4	45.5	14.7	14.3	.4	44.9
1956	7.5	30.8	38.3	12.8	11.3	1.5	59.0
1957	5.1	25.5	30.6	8.4	7.7	.7	50.0
1958 2/	3.4	22.2	25.6				54.0
	Connecticut Valley Havana Seed (type 52)						
1947	15.1	16.5	31.6	12.2			73.3
1948	14.6	19.3	33.9	14.1	9.4	4.7	62.3
1949	14.7	19.8	34.5	9.5	7.4	2.1	41.9
1950	15.2	25.0	40.2	12.9	11.2	1.7	39.8
1951	11.2	27.3	38.5	11.0	9.1	1.9	42.6
1952	9.6	27.5	37.1	12.9	11.5	1.4	48.9
1953	12.0	24.2	36.2	11.9	10.8	1.1	54.9
1954	11.9	24.3	36.2	12.9	12.2	.7	44.0
1955	9.9	23.3	33.2	11.6	10.1	1.5	35.0
1956	5.8	21.6	27.4	7.2	5.7	1.5	42.3
1957	3.2	20.2	23.4	7.5	6.3	1.2	44.9
1958 2/	1.8	15.9	17.7				49.4
	Total Connecticut Valley (types 51-52)						
1947	30.1	45.1	75.2	25.6			62.2
1948	28.6	49.6	78.2	31.9	22.9	9.0	61.2
1949	28.8	46.3	75.1	22.4	19.2	3.2	47.4
1950	31.6	52.7	84.3	27.2	24.5	2.7	46.1
1951	25.7	57.1	82.8	25.1	22.3	2.8	47.3
1952	24.4	57.7	82.1	27.4	25.3	2.1	49.6
1953	26.7	54.7	81.4	25.3	23.5	1.8	56.8
1954	25.2	56.1	81.3	24.6	23.7	.9	50.6
1955	22.0	56.7	78.7	26.3	24.4	1.9	40.4
1956	13.3	52.4	65.7	20.0	17.0	3.0	51.7
1957	8.3	45.7	54.0	15.9	14.0	1.9	48.2
1958 2/	5.2	38.1	43.3				52.4

1/ Year beginning October 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

Table 22.--Cigar binder tobacco, types 54-55: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, 1947-58

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
				Southern Wisconsin (type 54)			
1947	15.8	37.9	53.7	16.5			22.3
1948	11.9	37.2	49.1	9.3	8.9	.4	22.4
1949	12.6	39.8	52.4	12.3	12.3		22.8
1950	13.2	40.1	53.3	13.0	13.0		23.5
1951	10.4	40.3	50.7	16.0	16.0		25.3
1952	8.3	34.7	43.0	9.7	8.1	1.6	19.5
1953	7.2	33.3	40.5	10.0	10.0		24.3
1954	7.5	30.5	38.0	9.0	8.5	.5	24.3
1955	6.7	29.0	35.7	10.3	9.9	.4	22.9
1956	6.8	25.4	32.2	11.2	11.0	.2	26.1
1957	7.7	21.0	28.7	8.7	8.3	.4	31.1
1958 2/	8.8	20.0	28.8				34.6
				Northern Wisconsin (type 55)			
1947	21.5	37.6	59.1	22.9			34.9
1948	18.4	36.2	54.6	19.4	17.7	1.7	23.0
1949	18.8	35.2	54.0	13.2	13.0	.2	28.5
1950	18.7	40.8	59.5	16.4	16.3	.1	28.1
1951	12.9	43.1	56.0	15.6	15.5	.1	31.3
1952	13.6	40.4	54.0	18.6	18.4	.2	31.4
1953	12.8	35.4	48.2	16.4	16.1	.3	31.9
1954	15.4	31.8	47.2	16.3	16.1	.2	32.7
1955	14.3	30.9	45.2	13.4	13.1	.3	24.6
1956	13.4	31.8	45.2	13.6	13.4	.2	30.9
1957	12.2	31.6	43.8	17.2	15.1	2.1	33.5
1958 2/	12.9	26.6	39.5				35.2
				Total Wisconsin types (54-55)			
1947	37.3	75.5	112.8	39.4			29.6
1948	30.3	73.4	103.7	28.7	26.6	2.1	22.7
1949	31.4	75.0	106.4	25.5	25.3	.2	26.2
1950	31.9	80.9	112.8	29.4	29.3	.1	26.2
1951	23.3	83.4	106.7	31.6	31.5	.1	28.6
1952	21.9	75.1	97.0	28.3	26.5	1.8	26.9
1953	20.0	68.7	88.7	26.4	26.1	.3	25.8
1954	22.9	62.3	85.2	25.3	24.6	.7	30.0
1955	21.0	59.9	80.9	23.7	23.0	.7	24.1
1956	20.2	57.2	77.4	24.8	24.4	.4	29.3
1957	19.9	52.6	72.5	25.9	23.4	2.5	32.6
1958 2/	21.7	46.6	68.3				35.0

1/ Year beginning October 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

Table 23.--Cigar wrapper tobacco, types 61-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, 1947-58

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks July 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents
	Connecticut Valley Shade-grown (type 61)						
1947	9.3	10.1	19.4	8.7			310.0
1948	9.8	10.7	20.5	8.4			290.0
1949	11.1	12.1	23.2	9.6			205.0
1950	9.1	13.6	22.7	9.7			205.0
1951	8.2	13.0	21.2	8.3			205.0
1952	8.9	12.9	21.8	10.8			210.0
1953	10.3	11.0	21.3	9.9			205.0
1954	9.9	11.4	21.3	10.2			215.0
1955	8.8	11.1	19.9	9.3			215.0
1956	10.3	10.6	20.9	9.5			190.0
1957	11.8	11.4	23.2	10.1			205.0
1958 2/	10.1	13.1	23.2				220.0
	Georgia-Florida Shade-grown (type 62)						
1947	4.2	3.2	7.4	3.6			265.0
1948	5.3	3.8	9.1	4.6			245.0
1949	6.2	4.5	10.7	4.8			195.0
1950	6.4	5.9	12.3	5.4			200.0
1951	6.8	6.9	13.7	5.4			180.0
1952	5.8	8.3	14.1	5.8			180.0
1953	4.5	8.3	12.8	6.0			195.0
1954	6.6	6.8	13.4	6.5			195.0
1955	6.8	6.9	13.7	7.3			185.0
1956	6.8	6.4	13.2	6.1			180.0
1957	7.1	7.1	14.2	6.7			190.0
1958 2/	6.2	7.5	13.7				180.0
	Total Shade-grown (types 61-62)						
1947	13.5	13.4	26.9	12.4			296.0
1948	15.1	14.5	29.6	13.0	10.5	2.5	274.0
1949	17.3	16.6	33.9	14.5	10.8	3.7	201.0
1950	15.5	19.4	34.9	14.9	11.3	3.6	203.0
1951	14.9	20.0	34.9	13.7	10.1	3.6	194.0
1952	14.7	21.2	35.9	16.6	12.2	4.4	198.0
1953	14.8	19.3	34.1	15.9	12.2	3.7	202.0
1954	16.4	18.2	34.6	16.6	12.4	4.2	207.0
1955	15.6	18.0	33.6	16.6	11.5	5.1	202.0
1956	17.2	17.0	34.2	15.7	11.2	4.5	186.0
1957	18.9	18.5	37.4	16.8	11.5	5.3	199.0
1958 2/	16.3	20.6	36.9				205.0

1/ Year beginning July 1.
2/ Subject to revision.

Binder: Preliminary indications are that the disappearance of the Connecticut Valley binder types in the year ending September 30 may be down to 9 or 10 million pounds compared with nearly 16 million in 1957-58 and 20 million in 1956-57. The now extensive use of processed binder sheet in place of natural leaf binders on cigars has sharply reduced the utilization of Connecticut Valley binder types. Also during October 1958-April 1959, exports of Broadleaf (type 51) and Havana Seed (type 52) were both less than a third as much as in the corresponding period a year earlier. West Germany, the main export destination for binder tobacco, took far less than usual.

The disappearance of the Wisconsin binder types in the year ending September 30, is estimated at about 23 million pounds--almost 3 million under 1957-58. During October 1958-April 1959, exports of Wisconsin tobacco were only about a half as much as in the same period a year earlier. Output of scrap chewing--a major outlet for type 54 Southern Wisconsin tobacco--is expected to continue its long-term downtrend.

Wrapper: The disappearance of shade-grown wrapper in the year ending June 30 is estimated at around 16½ million pounds--perhaps a little lower than in 1957-58, when it was a record high. Domestic use might be down a little but exports may equal or exceed the record level of 1957-58. During July 1958-April 1959, exports of shade-grown wrapper ran about a tenth larger than in the corresponding period of 1957-58. During the recent 10 months, 65 percent of total wrapper exports was Connecticut Valley type 61, and 35 percent was Georgia-Florida type 62. West Germany, the leading foreign outlet for cigar wrapper, took a little over two-thirds and Canada, ranking next, took a little over a tenth of the total exported. Exports account for over 30 percent of total disappearance of the shade-grown wrapper types.

Prices

Prices for the 1958 crop of Pennsylvania filler averaged 28 cents per pound--7½ cents above a year earlier when there was considerable poorer quality tobacco. The 1958 average price was the highest since 1947. The extremely small 1958 crop of the Ohio filler types sold for an average of 24.2 cents per pound--1.4 cents above 1957 and also exceeding each of the previous 4 years.

If Congress takes no further action with respect to the recently vetoed or other legislation dealing with support prices for tobacco, the 1959 support level for Ohio filler-Wisconsin binder will be set at 90 percent of the October 1 parity price. The parity for these types applicable to June 1959 was nearly 4 percent above the level of last October 1--90 percent of which was the basis for determining the 1958 crop support levels.

The 1958 season average prices for Wisconsin types 54 and 55 were 34.6 and 35.2 cents per pound, respectively--both the highest since 1946. Demand for Southern Wisconsin (type 54) tobacco has increased appreciably in the last 2 years. The 1957 and 1958 crops have sold at prices averaging 33 and 48 percent higher, respectively, than the 1952-56 average.

The 1958 season average prices for the very small crop of Connecticut Valley types 51 and 52 were 54.0 and 49.4 cents per pound--up 8 and 10 percent, respectively, from the preceding year. The Government support level for the

Table 24.--Cigar tobacco types: Government price support levels, 1953-58

Type	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Ohio cigar filler, types 42-44	25.4	25.1	24.7	23.4	23.2	23.4
Puerto Rican filler, type 46	32.4	32.6	31.9	31.4	32.5	31.2
Connecticut Valley Broadleaf binder, type 51 1/	53.4	53.8	53.9	52.5	53.8	56.2
Connecticut Valley Havana Seed binder, type 52	51.2	51.5	50.8	49.0	48.8	48.0
N. Y. and Pa. Havana Seed type 53	26.1	25.7	25.0	23.6	23.3	25.5
Southern Wisconsin binder, type 54	25.4	25.1	24.5	22.8	23.3	25.5
Northern Wisconsin binder, type 55	32.0	31.9	32.0	29.6	29.9	31.0

1/ In 1957 and 1958 price supports not made applicable to sorted Broadleaf, type 51, but were applicable on an unsorted basis and at less than averages shown.

Table 26.--Cigar tobacco price support operations, quantities, placed under loan, 1946-58, and remaining under loan May 31, 1959

Crop year	Ohio, types 42-44	Puerto Rican, type 46	Conn. Valley, type 51	Conn. Valley, type 52	So. Wis., type 54	No. Wis., type 55	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1946	0	10.6	0	0	2.2	0	12.8
1947	0	10.3	0	0	.8	0	11.1
1948	0	12.3	0	0	2.0	3.0	17.3
1949	0	9.3	.1	3.2	.2	.5	13.3
1950	2.6	.3	.1	3.7	1.4	.6	1/11.5
1951	.6	1.1	1.7	2.7	4.8	.1	1/11.0
1952	2/	1.4	2/	2/	2/	2/	1.4
1953	2.7	1.4	3/	1.8	2.4	1.9	1/10.3
1954	1.2	5.1	.8	3.4	1.3	.9	12.7
1955	.8	2.8	7.8	5.2	.4	3.1	20.1
1956	.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	.1	.9	6.2
1957	.1	1.5	2.5	.4	---	.3	4.8
1958	0	4/1.1	.3	.1	0	.1	1.6
Total	8.4	58.7	15.0	22.1	15.6	11.4	1/134.1
Remaining as of May 31, 1959	0	1.1	6.6	5.7	0	.9	14.3

1/ Includes 2.8 million pounds of 1950 crop Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41) and negligible amounts from the 1950, 1951, and 1953 crops of New York and Pennsylvania Havana seed (type 53).
2/ Price support not in effect because marketing quotas were disapproved by growers.
3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
4/ Incomplete since 1958 crop marketing not completed.

1959 crop of these two types will be considerably lower than for the 1958 crop. The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on January 30, 1959 a change in the method of computing parity for Connecticut Valley cigar binder (types 51 and 52). This change made a sizable reduction in the parity price and price support applicable to 1959 and future crops. (See Tobacco Situation, March 1959, pages 46-47.) If the Parity Index (Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities and Services, Including Interest, Taxes and Wage Rates) should stay at the May 1959 level, the 1959 support price for types 51-52 would be 39.9 cents per pound. If the Parity Index should advance by September, the support price would rise by about the same percentage. During most of the last several years, support levels for the Connecticut Valley types have ranged between 48 and 54 cents per pound.

The Government support level for the Puerto Rican filler (type 46), being marketed mostly in the first half of 1959, is 31.2 cents per pound--1.3 cents below a year ago.

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Table 26.--Tobacco leaf represented in stocks of tobacco sheet on specified dates 1/

(Reported weight)

	1958			1959	
	April 1	July 1	October 1	January 1	April 1
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
Flue-cured (types 11-14)					
Stemmed	993	846	651	622	517
Burley (type 31)					
Stemmed	619	508	417	365	322
Total for cigarettes 2/					
Stemmed	1,612	1,354	3/1,070	3/989	3/840
Maryland (type 32)					
Stemmed	4	7	19	57	53
Unstemmed	0	27	0	0	0
Sub total	4	34	19	57	53
Pennsylvania (type 41)					
Stemmed	182	97	63	213	230
Unstemmed	295	365	160	151	155
Sub total	477	462	223	364	385
Connecticut Valley (type 51)					
Stemmed	270	222	214	345	405
Unstemmed	239	228	271	325	435
Sub total	509	450	485	670	840
Connecticut Valley (type 52)					
Stemmed	0	0	0	23	15
Unstemmed	435	282	249	356	428
Sub total	435	282	249	379	443
Northern Wisconsin (type 55)					
Stemmed	0	0	24	60	45
Unstemmed	36	69	115	16	32
Sub total	36	69	139	76	77
Connecticut Valley (type 61)					
Stemmed	243	21	135	231	286
Unstemmed	0	138	69	40	30
Sub total	243	159	204	271	316
Total for Cigars 4/					
Stemmed	733	353	493	982	1,099
Unstemmed	1,011	1,145	869	908	1,089
Sub total	1,744	1,498	1,362	1,890	2,188
Grand total for all types	3,356	2,852	2,432	2,879	3,028

1/ Does not include tobacco stems added in manufacturing process.

2/ Including smoking tobacco.

3/ Includes very small quantity of Maryland (type 32).

4/ For each date includes small quantities of Ohio (types 42-44), Puerto Rican (type 46), Cuban (type 81) and for some dates small quantities of Southern Wisconsin (type 54), Georgia-Florida (type 62) and Philippine Islands (type 83).

Table 27.- Tobacco: Acreage in the United States, by types, for specified periods with percentages

Period	Flue-cured 11-14	Fire-cured 21-24 1/	Burley 31	Maryland 32	Dark air- and sun-cured 35-37	Cigar: Filler 41-45 1/	Cigar: Binder 51-56 1/	Cigar: Wrapper 61-62	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average									
1924-28	893.7	224.4	322.2	31.2	85.9	68.1	64.0	9.6	1,700.3
1929-33	949.5	204.3	460.9	36.1	64.5	65.3	56.3	9.0	1,847.3
1934-38	863.2	135.2	347.2	36.7	42.0	38.7	29.2	8.9	1,501.3
1939-43	872.8	90.1	375.4	38.4	38.6	45.2	39.2	10.2	1,510.3
1944	1,017.3	64.7	496.6	45.0	40.2	37.9	37.3	10.5	1,749.9
1945	1,078.7	61.3	512.3	35.0	44.1	36.0	41.8	11.2	1,820.7
1946	1,188.8	91.6	489.0	50.0	40.8	39.0	48.8	12.5	1,960.8
1947	1,161.2	83.8	420.5	47.5	35.3	42.7	46.4	13.6	1,851.6
1948	883.8	62.6	432.0	46.6	29.9	43.6	39.7	15.1	1,553.6
1949	935.4	60.7	447.4	50.0	31.9	42.4	39.5	15.6	1,623.2
1950	958.4	52.9	408.3	50.0	28.7	45.1	41.5	13.7	1,599.0
1951	1,110.1	49.0	456.1	53.0	26.5	39.8	31.4	13.6	1,779.9
1952	1,111.3	47.4	463.5	50.0	26.3	29.4	30.4	13.1	1,771.8
1953	1,021.8	48.3	419.7	45.0	26.0	30.5	29.0	12.3	1,632.9
1954	1,042.2	52.0	420.9	50.0	25.9	33.8	29.4	13.0	1,667.5
1955	990.7	48.2	310.6	47.0	24.2	33.9	27.7	12.9	1,495.4
1956	875.3	47.0	309.8	43.7	22.4	34.0	19.1	13.3	1,364.9
1957	662.7	36.6	306.6	37.0	17.1	32.6	15.9	13.1	1,121.8
1958 2/	639.4	31.1	297.1	34.0	14.3	33.0	15.8	12.7	1,077.6
1959 3/	698.3	37.6	304.4	38.0	16.7	35.0	17.4	13.4	1,161.0
	Percentage decrease								
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Av.1947-49 to 1959	29.7	45.5	29.7	20.8	48.5	18.4	58.5	9.5	30.7

1/ Types 45, 56, and 24 ended in 1939, 1948, and 1949, respectively.

2/ Subject to revision.

3/ Farmers' intentions as of March 1.

Table 28.--Tobacco: Yield per acre in the United States, by types, for specified periods with percentages

Period	Flue-cured 11-14	Fire-cured 21-24 1/	Burley 31	Maryland 32	Dark air- and sun-cured 35-37	Cigar: Filler 41-45 1/	Cigar: Binder 51-56 1/	Cigar: Wrapper 61-62	All types
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Average:									
1924-28	676	767	807	781	784	1,340	1,256	1,041	765
1929-33	707	777	777	683	803	1,035	1,350	1,039	770
1934-38	856	811	819	749	837	1,266	1,465	954	865
1939-43	963	923	985	755	958	1,323	1,526	982	986
1944	1,069	1,022	1,189	850	1,116	1,440	1,548	1,075	1,115
1945	1,088	951	1,127	525	988	1,261	1,518	1,001	1,094
1946	1,137	1,189	1,256	925	1,215	1,469	1,519	1,000	1,181
1947	1,135	1,031	1,153	795	1,054	1,419	1,495	992	1,138
1948	1,233	1,170	1,396	750	1,165	1,566	1,524	998	1,274
1949	1,191	1,189	1,253	825	1,133	1,542	1,561	1,108	1,213
1950	1,312	1,102	1,222	800	998	1,474	1,548	1,130	1,269
1951	1,309	1,215	1,355	785	1,197	1,594	1,571	1,098	1,310
1952	1,229	1,228	1,403	805	1,286	1,590	1,532	1,124	1,273
1953	1,245	1,013	1,345	900	1,022	1,468	1,618	1,203	1,261
1954	1,261	1,197	1,586	875	1,317	1,681	1,642	1,264	1,346
1955	1,497	1,353	1,513	670	1,284	1,569	1,555	1,213	1,466
1956	1,625	1,501	1,635	840	1,514	1,665	1,763	1,290	1,596
1957	1,471	1,380	1,592	1,040	1,316	1,403	1,766	1,442	1,486
1958 2/	1,690	1,391	1,567	925	1,258	1,619	1,715	1,286	1,611
	Percentage change								
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Av. 1947-49 to 1958	42.5	23.1	23.7	17.1	12.6	7.3	12.3	24.5	33.4
1957 to 1958	14.9	.8	-1.6	-11.1	-4.4	15.4	-2.9	-10.8	8.4

1/ Types 45, 56, and 24 ended in 1939, 1948, and 1949, respectively.

2/ Subject to revision.

Table 29.--Cash receipts from tobacco compared with total cash receipts from all farm commodities, selected States and United States, average 1952-56, annual 1957-58

State	Average 1952-56			1957			1958		
	Cash receipts		Tobacco as percentage of total	Cash receipts		Tobacco as percentage of total	Cash receipts		Tobacco as percentage of total
	Total	Tobacco		Total	Tobacco		Total	Tobacco	
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Pct.
N. C.	964	491	50.9	876	370	42.2	997	439	44.0
Ky.	552	230	41.7	568	228	40.1	564	192	34.0
S. C.	368	92	25.0	324	77	23.8	332	79	23.8
Va.	468	83	17.7	442	69	15.6	457	78	17.1
Tenn.	486	73	15.0	461	74	16.1	486	66	13.6
Ga.	646	66	10.2	631	48	7.6	696	54	7.8
Conn.	170	23	13.5	161	20	12.4	166	20	12.0
Md.	250	18	7.2	249	20	8.0	255	18	7.1
Fla.	584	22	3.8	629	20	3.2	710	18	2.5
Pa.	763	11	1.4	752	12	1.6	789	9	1.1
Mass.	177	8	4.5	165	7	4.2	169	7	4.1
Wis.	1,038	6	.6	1,053	6	.6	1,110	6	.5
Ohio	1,030	12	1.2	993	9	.9	1,039	10	1.0
Ind.	1,074	7	.7	1,055	7	.7	1,168	6	.5
Subtotal	8,570	1,142	13.3	8,359	967	11.6	8,938	1,002	11.2
U. S. 1/	30,761	1,147	3.7	29,757	971	3.3	33,206	1,007	3.0

1/ Other States with relatively small cash receipts from tobacco are Alabama, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, and West Virginia.

Table 30.--Tobacco manufactures: Net sales, net income, and profit ratios, annual 1947-57, by quarters 1956-58

Year and quarter	Net sales	Net income		Profit			
				Per dollar of sales		As percentage of stockholders' equity (annual basis)	
		Before Federal tax	After Federal tax	Before Federal tax	After Federal tax	Before Federal tax	After Federal tax
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent
1947	2,641	178	109	6.7	4.1	16.6	10.1
1948	3,081	257	159	8.3	5.2	22.0	13.7
1949	3,061	250	156	8.2	5.1	20.2	12.6
1950	3,129	281	152	9.0	4.9	21.3	11.5
1951	3,378	295	129	8.7	3.8	21.7	9.5
1952	3,702	285	120	7.7	3.2	19.8	8.4
1953	3,768	338	138	9.0	3.7	22.9	9.4
1954	3,672	329	156	9.0	4.2	21.5	10.2
1955	3,796	388	183	10.2	4.8	24.2	11.4
1956	3,959	413	197	10.4	5.0	24.6	11.7
1957	4,262	459	220	10.7	5.1	26.0	12.5
1958	4,649	521	249	10.9	5.4	28.2	13.5
1956							
1	904	88	41	9.7	4.5	21.4	10.0
2	1,002	105	50	10.5	5.0	25.2	12.0
3	1,026	111	54	10.8	5.3	26.2	12.7
4	1,027	109	52	10.6	5.1	25.4	12.1
1957							
1	936	90	44	9.6	4.7	21.0	10.3
2	1,066	111	52	10.4	4.9	25.4	11.9
3	1,119	131	62	11.7	5.5	29.3	13.9
4	1,141	127	62	11.1	5.4	28.3	13.8
1958							
1	1,036	111	53	10.7	5.1	24.6	11.8
2	1,172	129	61	11.0	5.2	28.2	13.3
3	1,225	140	67	11.4	5.5	30.3	14.5
4	1,216	141	68	11.6	5.6	29.7	14.3

Note: The 1947-50 data lack strict comparability with the series beginning 1951.

Compiled and adapted from Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing Corporations, Federal Trade Commission--Securities and Exchange Commission.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Item	Unit or base period	1958 Apr.	1958 May	1959 Mar.	1959 Apr.	1959 May	Last data as percentage of a year earlier
Average price at auctions							
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Burley	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Maryland	Ct. per lb.	46.4	46.3	Closed	62.0	61.8	133
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Parity prices 1/							
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	60.6	60.9	61.7	61.9	61.9	102
Burley	Ct. per lb.	61.5	61.8	63.8	64.0	64.0	104
Maryland	Ct. per lb.	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.8	56.8	100
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	41.6	41.9	42.0	42.2	42.2	101
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	41.0	41.3	41.7	41.9	41.9	101
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	35.8	36.1	37.0	37.1	37.1	103
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	37.6	37.6	38.1	38.3	38.3	102
Pa. cigar filler	Ct. per lb.	29.1	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.1	101
Conn. Valley cigar binder	Ct. per lb.	58.1	58.4	44.1	44.3	44.3	76
Wis. binder and Ohio filler	Ct. per lb.	30.6	30.9	31.9	32.0	32.0	104
Puerto Rican filler	Ct. per lb.	34.6	34.6	33.0	33.0	33.0	95
Parity index 2/	1910-14=100	294	295	298	299	299	101
Industrial production index 3/	1947-49=100	126	128	147	150	152	119
Employment	Mil.	62.9	64.1	63.8	65.0	66.0	103
Personal income 4/	Bil. dol.	349.7	351.4	369.5	373.2	376.2	107
		1958 Mar.	1958 Apr.	1959 Feb.	1959 Mar.	1959 Apr.	
Tax-paid removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	33.0	35.7	34.6	35.5	38.1	107
Cigars	Mil.	439.6	490.1	453.4	511.7	525.8	107
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	6.4	6.7	5.5	6.0	6.6	99
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.5	96
Snuff	Mil. lb.	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.9	104
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	100.2	135.8	70.9	106.3	144.4	106
Cigars	Mil.	1,278.0	1,768.1	895.3	1,407.0	1,932.9	109
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	17.7	24.4	11.5	17.5	24.1	99
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	16.2	21.9	10.9	16.2	21.8	100
Snuff	Mil. lb.	8.6	11.4	5.6	8.6	11.6	102
Tax-free removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.2	123
Exports	Bil.	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	114
Cigars	Mil.	7.4	5.2	8.0	8.2	8.8	169
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	200
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	100
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	8.2	10.8	5.3	8.1	11.3	105
Exports	Bil.	4.0	5.4	2.8	4.3	5.9	109
Cigars	Mil.	19.8	25.0	15.0	23.2	32.0	128
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	.5	.7	.3	.4	.6	86
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	.4	.4	.3	.3	.4	100
Wholesale price indexes 5/							
Cigarettes (reg. nonfilter)	1947-49=100	134.8			134.8		100
Cigars	1947-49=100	106.6			106.6		100
Smoking tobacco	1947-49=100	147.2			160.8		109
Plug chewing tobacco	1947-49=100	121.2			142.4		117
Snuff	1947-49=100	148.5			148.5		100
Consumer price indexes (urban) 6/							
Cigarettes (reg. nonfilter)	1947-49=100	133.8			134.4		100
Cigars	1947-49=100	109.7			109.1		99
Imports of tobacco							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	5.6	6.3	8.6	9.5	7.7	122
Cigar tobacco 7/	Mil. lb.	1.9	3.0	3.6	3.8	4.2	140
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	22.9	29.2	17.9	27.4	35.2	121
Cigar tobacco 7/	Mil. lb.	7.8	10.7	8.4	12.2	16.4	153

See footnotes at end of Statistical Summary.

Continued -

STATISTICAL SUMMARY--CONTINUED

Item	Unit or base period	1958 Mar.	1958 Apr.	1959 Feb.	1959 Mar.	1959 Apr.	Last data as percentage of a year earlier
Exports of leaf tobacco (farm-sales weight)							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	29.7	19.3	12.4	25.6	19.7	102
Burley	Mil. lb.	4.0	1.5	2.1	4.8	3.6	240
Maryland	Mil. lb.	1.5	.7	.9	1.5	.9	129
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	.8	.6	.8	.6	.1	17
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	2.9	2.2	1.4	2.4	.8	36
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	.4	.4	.1	1.7	.4	100
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	.2	.5	.3	.3	.4	80
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	.5	.2	.7	.4	.6	300
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	*	*	.1	100
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	*	0	.3	.2	.2	---
Accumulated from beginning of marketing year 8/							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	374.6	393.9	352.2	377.8	397.5	101
Burley	Mil. lb.	14.3	15.8	13.0	17.8	21.3	135
Maryland	Mil. lb.	6.7	7.4	5.7	7.2	8.2	111
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	2.8	3.4	2.6	3.1	3.2	94
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	12.4	14.6	8.9	11.3	12.1	83
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	1.3	1.7	.9	2.6	3.1	182
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	2.4	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.8	97
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.9	4.4	110
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	1.3	1.4	.3	.3	.4	29
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	2.2	2.2	.7	.9	1.1	50
Exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk	Mil. lb.	.8	.8	.4	2.0	.3	38
Accumulated from Jan. 1	Mil. lb.	2.0	2.9	.9	2.9	3.1	107
		Quarterly data					
		1958 Jan.-Mar.	1958 Apr.-June	1959 Jan.-Mar.		1959 Apr.-June	
Tobacco stocks--1st of quarter 9/							
Domestic types (farm-sales weight)							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	2,809	2,568	2,692		2,457	96
Burley	Mil. lb.	1,525	1,537	1,512		1,502	98
Maryland	Mil. lb.	69	62	71		60	97
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.	133	161	124		143	89
Dark air- and sun-cured	Mil. lb.	88	91	77		80	88
Cigar filler	Mil. lb.	161	206	151		198	96
Cigar binder	Mil. lb.	90	105	79		97	92
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	27	25	27		24	96
Under Government loan 10/	Mil. lb.	1,052	1,053	1,078		1,025	97
Tobacco sheet 11/							
Cigarette types	Mil. lb.	1.5	1.6	1.0		.8	50
Cigar types	Mil. lb.	1.3	1.7	1.9		2.2	129
Foreign types (unst. equiv.)							
Cigarette and smoking	Mil. lb.	215	228	207		232	102
Cigar	Mil. lb.	25	27	34		43	159
Tobacco outlets 12/							
Seasonally adjusted data, annual rates, for charts, p.2							
Cigarettes							
Production	Bil.	446	468	471		484	103
Tax-paid removals	Bil.	410	439	435		453	103
Cigar production	Bil.	6.12	6.37	6.68		7.00	110
Smoking production	Mil. lb.	76.8	78.4	75.6		77.0	98
Chewing production							
Scrap	Mil. lb.	32.6	34.1	31.8		33.9	99
Plug and other	Mil. lb.	35.1	36.8	36.5		36.2	98
Snuff production	Mil. lb.	33.5	34.6	33.8		34.9	101
Exports of leaf							
Total	Mil. lb.	508	507	464		491	97
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	411	426	366		409	96

1/ Based on data for month specified. 2/ Prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes and wage rates. 3/ Seasonally adjusted. 4/ Seasonally adjusted, annual rate. 5/ Excise tax excluded. 6/ Federal and applicable state and local taxes included. 7/ Unstemmed equivalent. 8/ July 1 for flue-cured and cigar wrapper and October 1 for others. 9/ Holdings of manufacturers and dealers including grower cooperatives. 10/ Reported by grower cooperatives. 11/ Weight of tobacco leaf not including stems added. 12/ Data for most recent quarter are preliminary estimates.
*Less than 50,000 pounds.

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